

RECREATION ELEMENT

ADVANCE PLANNING PROGRAM

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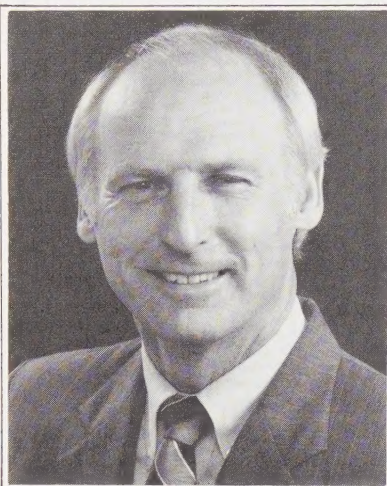
ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AGENCY

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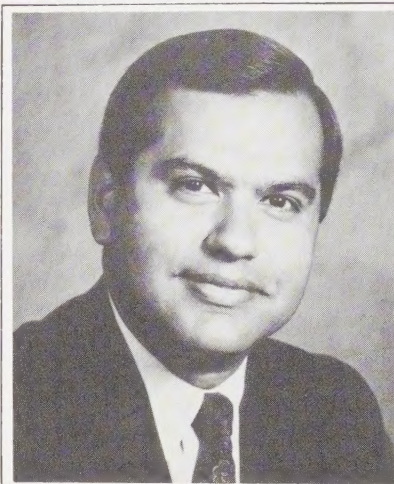
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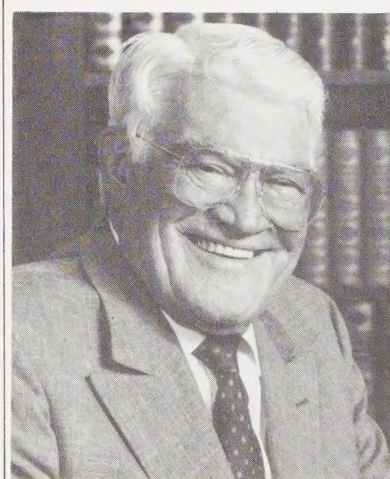


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RECREATION ELEMENT

Component II

Advance Planning Program

County of Orange
Environmental Management Agency
Advance Planning Division

Board of Supervisors Resolution
No. 84-1734
(General Plan Modernization)

Revised February 19, 1986, May 6, 1987,
December 5, 1990 and February 11, 1992
Board of Supervisors Resolution
No. 86-193
No. 87-620
No. 90-1498
No. 92-144

ORANGE COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION

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TABLE OF CONTENTS

Chapter One: Introduction

A. Overview	REC-1-1
B. Scope and Purpose of Element	REC-1-1
C. Relationship to the Advance Planning Program	REC-1-3
1. Component I: Long-Range Planning Framework	REC-1-3
2. Component II: General Plan Elements	REC-1-3
3. Component III: Community Profiles	REC-1-4
D. Related Planning Agencies	REC-1-4
1. Orange County Preferred-III Demographic Projections	REC-1-4
2. California Department of Parks and Recreation	REC-1-4

Chapter Two: Inventory of Current Conditions and Future Prospects

A. Introduction	REC-2-1
B. County Growth Trends	REC-2-1
1. Data Sources	REC-2-1
2. Development Patterns and Trends	REC-2-4
C. Characteristics of Existing County Resources	REC-2-9
1. Regional Recreation Facilities	REC-2-9
a. Overview	REC-2-9
b. Regional Recreation Inventory to Date	REC-2-12
c. Meeting the County's Regional Recreation Need	REC-2-12
2. Local Parks	REC-2-14
a. Introduction	REC-2-14
b. Local Parks Inventory to Date	REC-2-14
c. Meeting the County's Local Park Need	REC-2-14
d. Conclusion	REC-2-14
3. Regional Riding and Hiking Trails	REC-2-17

Chapter Three: Constraints and Opportunities

A. Overview	REC-3-1
B. Constraints	REC-3-1
1. Environmental Constraints	REC-3-1
2. Governmental Constraints	REC-3-2
3. Economic and Market Constraints	REC-3-2
4. Legal Constraints	REC-3-3
C. Opportunities	REC-3-3
1. Environmental Opportunities	REC-3-3
2. Governmental Opportunities	REC-3-3
3. Economic and Market Opportunities	REC-3-3
4. Legal Opportunities	REC-3-4

Chapter Four: Master Plan of Regional Recreation Facilities Component

A. Introduction	REC-4-1
B. Goals, Objectives and Policies	REC-4-5
C. Regional Recreation Facilities Program Map	REC-4-11
D. Implementation Programs	REC-4-15
Appendix	
1. Regional Recreation Facilities Inventory	REC-4-22

Chapter Five: Master Plan of Local Parks Component

A. Introduction	REC-5-1
B. Goals, Objectives and Policies	REC-5-3
C. Local Park Mapping	REC-5-6
D. Implementation Programs	REC-5-7
Appendices	
1. Local Park Implementation Plan Criteria: Private Parks, Facilities and Improvements	REC-5-13
2. Local Park Guidelines: Site Characteristics, Acquisition, Design, Maintenance & Funding	REC-5-15
3. Local Park Site Criteria	REC-5-19

Chapter Six: Master Plan of Regional Riding and Hiking Trails Component

A. Introduction	REC-6-1
B. Goals	REC-6-3
C. Objectives	REC-6-3
D. Policies	REC-6-4
E. Implementation Programs	REC-6-7

Appendices

1. Policy for Allocating Funds for Trail Development	REC-6-14
2. Trail Descriptions	REC-6-15
3. Staging Areas	REC-6-32
4. Trail Design Standards	REC-6-35

Appendices

A. Recreation Element Implementation Programs	REC-A-1
B. Related Planning Agencies	REC-B-1
C. List of Acronyms/Abbreviations	REC-C-1
D. Bibliography	REC-D-1
E. Resolutions of the Board of Supervisors No. 86-193, 87-620, 90-1498 and 92-144.	

LIST OF TABLES, CHARTS, MAPS AND FIGURES

Tables

2-1	Orange County Demographic Projections	REC-2-2
2-2	Projected Population Growth Trends	REC-2-5
2-3	Projected Housing Growth Trends	REC-2-7
2-4	Projected Employment Growth Trends	REC-2-10
2-5	Regional Recreation Facilities	REC-2-13
2-6	Local Parks Inventory	REC-2-15
2-7	Local Park Acreage and Population Comparison in South County	REC-2-16

Charts

2-1	Orange County Socio-economic Projections	REC-2-3
-----	--	---------

Maps

1-1	Regional Statistical Areas	REC-1-2
2-2	Population	REC-2-6
2-3	Housing Units	REC-2-8
2-4	Employment	REC-2-11

Fold-out Maps

Master Plan of Regional Recreation Facilities	BACK
Master Plan of Regional Riding and Hiking Trails	BACK

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION

A. Overview

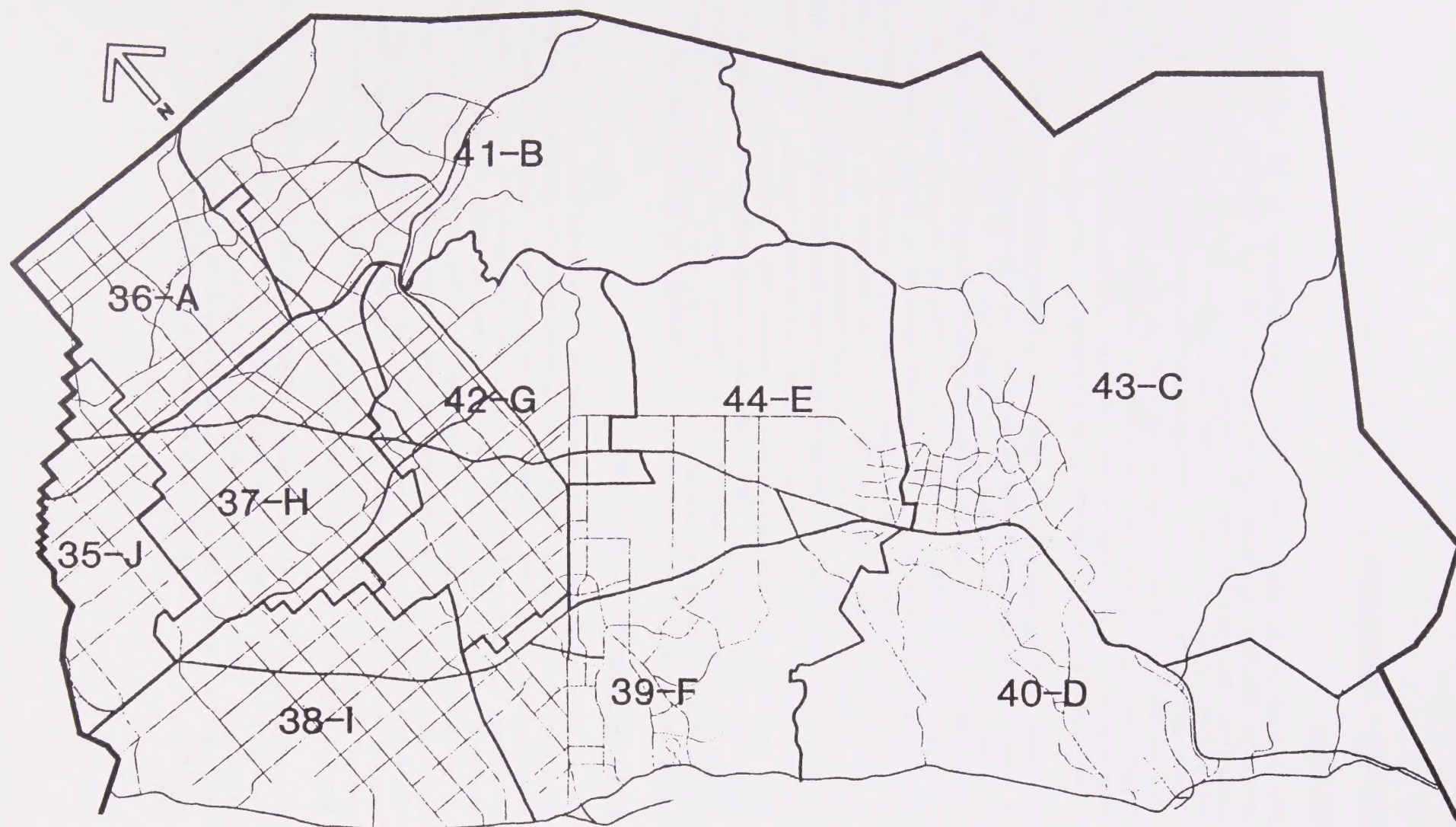
The Recreation Element, one of the eight elements of the General Plan, contains official policies pertaining to the acquisition, development, operation, maintenance and financing of the county's varied recreation facilities, which include regional recreation facilities, local parks, and riding and hiking trails. The General Plan elements provide the mid-range (15- to 20-year) time frame of the Advance Planning Program and focus on objectives and policies at the Regional Statistical Area (RSA) level. (See Map 1-1.) All elements have the same horizon year (2000) and growth assumptions to assure internal consistency.

The Recreation Element is divided into six chapters. Chapter One provides an overview of the scope and purpose of the element and its relationship to other General Plan elements. Chapter Two is an inventory of existing and projected growth and development patterns, and the characteristics of existing county recreation facilities. Chapter Three presents the relationship between growth trends and demands on County recreation facilities, constraints to recreation facility planning, and possible facility shortfalls. Chapter Four through Chapter Six (the "Components") each present a master plan for separate recreation categories: the Master Plan of Regional Recreation Facilities, the Master Plan of Local Parks, and the Master Plan of Regional Riding and Hiking Trails. These chapters also provide their respective goals, objectives, policies and implementation programs. While the components regarding the Master Plan of Regional Recreation Facilities and Master Plan of Regional Riding and Hiking Trails encompass the county in its entirety, the Master Plan of Local Parks Component is directed specifically to the unincorporated area.

B. Scope and Purpose of the Element

The Recreation Element is authorized by Government Code Section 65303(a). This Recreation Element sets forth a comprehensive strategy for the acquisition, development, operation, maintenance, management and financing of county recreation facilities which are necessary to meet Orange County's existing and future recreation needs. This strategy is expressed as an integrated framework of recreation goals, objectives, policies and programs. The policies and programs of the Recreation Element form an effective implementation plan to meet the established goals. The Recreation Element serves to guide and direct local government decision-making regarding recreation issues and facilitates the coordination of local, regional, state and federal efforts.

The Recreation Element is a compilation of three master plans: regional recreation facilities, local parks, and riding and hiking trails. The element is a chapter of Component II of the County's Advance Planning Program. As such, the element is consistent with and incorporates policies of other General Plan elements most notably Resources and Land Use.



Orange County Regional Statistical Areas

C. Relationship to the Advance Planning Program

The Advance Planning Program is composed of three components each with a focused time frame and geographic area.

1. Component I: Long-Range Planning Framework

Component I provides the long-range planning framework and general goals for the Advanced Planning Program. Included within this document are broad recreation goals that provide a basis for the more specific goals and policies contained in the Recreation Element.

2. Component II: General Plan Elements

The General Plan addresses a 15- to 20-year time frame. Component II is a compendium of eight General Plan elements, including the Recreation Element.

A major goal of the Recreation Element is to establish a comprehensive strategy for the acquisition, development, operation, maintenance, financing and overall management of County recreation facilities to meet the current and projected recreation demands of Orange County. While this goal is a high priority, it must be achieved while maintaining internal consistency among other elements of the General Plan as required by state law. The Recreation Element does not take precedence over any other General Plan element. Instead, the Recreation Element addresses recreation issues identified in other General Plan elements.

The Recreation Element and Resources Element have a strong complementary relationship to the extent relevant parts of the Resources Element focus on open space and the Recreation Element addresses recreational lands, facilities and improvements. The Government Code definition of open space (Section 65560) included in the Resources Element is "any parcel or area of land or water which is essentially unimproved and devoted to open space use" including outdoor recreation areas particularly suited for park and recreation purposes. The Recreation Element develops this concept by identifying regional and local park areas and a regional trail network which interconnects the facilities. Thus, the Recreation Element and Resources Element are like two sides of the same coin.

The goals, objectives and policies of the Recreation Element are implemented by coordinated programs. The Recreation Element is the most current expression of County recreation policies. It strives to achieve internal consistency with other General Plan elements through the use of common socio-economic projections and assumptions, the pursuit of common major land use policies such as balanced land use, creative design concepts, and enhancement of the environment.

3. Component III: Community Profiles

The Community Profiles are the most detailed portions of the Advance Planning Program. They are short-range in scope and focus on community-level policies and programs. The Community Profiles depict regional recreation facilities, local parks, and the existing and proposed regional riding and hiking trail network.

D. Related Planning Agencies

This section describes the various federal, state, regional, local and non-governmental agencies that are related to and/or help to influence County recreation planning activities. For a complete listing of related planning agencies, see Appendix B.

1. Orange County Preferred-III Demographic Projections

Orange County Preferred-III (OCP-III) contains demographic projections for housing and population. The projections, which have been adopted by the Board of Supervisors, provide a single data reference for policy-making and program planning.

OCP-III is used throughout the General Plan (e.g., Land Use, Housing, and Transportation Elements). Moreover, the projections are used by the Orange County Transportation Commission, Orange County Transit District, and County of Orange for all long-range planning and budgeting activities.

Regional Statistical Areas (RSAs) are the geographic units used for the development of these policy projections. These projections are disaggregated to the Community Analysis Area (CAA) for the purpose of performing Development Monitoring Program (DMP) and Areawide Fiscal Impact System (AFIS) analyses. DMP and AFIS analyses are conducted by the County Administrative Office in order to determine the impact of existing and projected development on infrastructure facilities and fiscal resources. CAA projections are disaggregated by EMA to the Traffic Analysis Zone (TAZ) level for transportation planning purposes.

OCP-III served as the County's official input to the SCAG-82 Regional Growth Forecast Policy. SCAG-82 will be implemented through SCAG's regional planning activities, project review, and coordination with city, county, state and federal governments. The adopted growth forecast is utilized in the development of the Air Quality Management Program and the Regional Transportation Plan which are mandated by federal and state law.

2. California Department of Parks and Recreation

Within the Department of Parks and Recreation is the Recreation Technical Services Section which assists local agencies in identifying government and private funding sources for recreation projects. It

provides technical expertise through consultation, publications (e.g., Summary of State Funding Sources Related to Parks and Recreation) and workshops regarding issues such as grants, vandalism/crime, marketing of leisure services, revenue management, cost-cutting strategies, etc.

CHAPTER TWO: INVENTORY OF CURRENT CONDITIONS AND FUTURE PROSPECTS

A. Introduction

This chapter provides an insight into current county growth conditions and the manner in which future growth may be influenced by the acquisition, development, operations, and maintenance of Orange County recreation facilities. The chapter is divided into two sections. The first section presents a detailed inventory of current conditions and projected levels of population, housing and employment. The second section presents an inventory and analysis of County recreation facilities (regional parks, local parks, and riding and hiking trails).

B. County Growth Trends

1. Data Sources

For the purposes of the General Plan, the year 1980 was selected as the baseline for data collection and analysis. The prime advantage of using 1980 as the base year is the availability of census data, which serve as benchmarks for population, housing, and income trends. In addition, the primary source of land use data -- the Orange County Land Cover Survey -- was compiled in 1980. This survey was conducted by the Environmental Systems Research Institute in cooperation with the County and Southern California Edison.

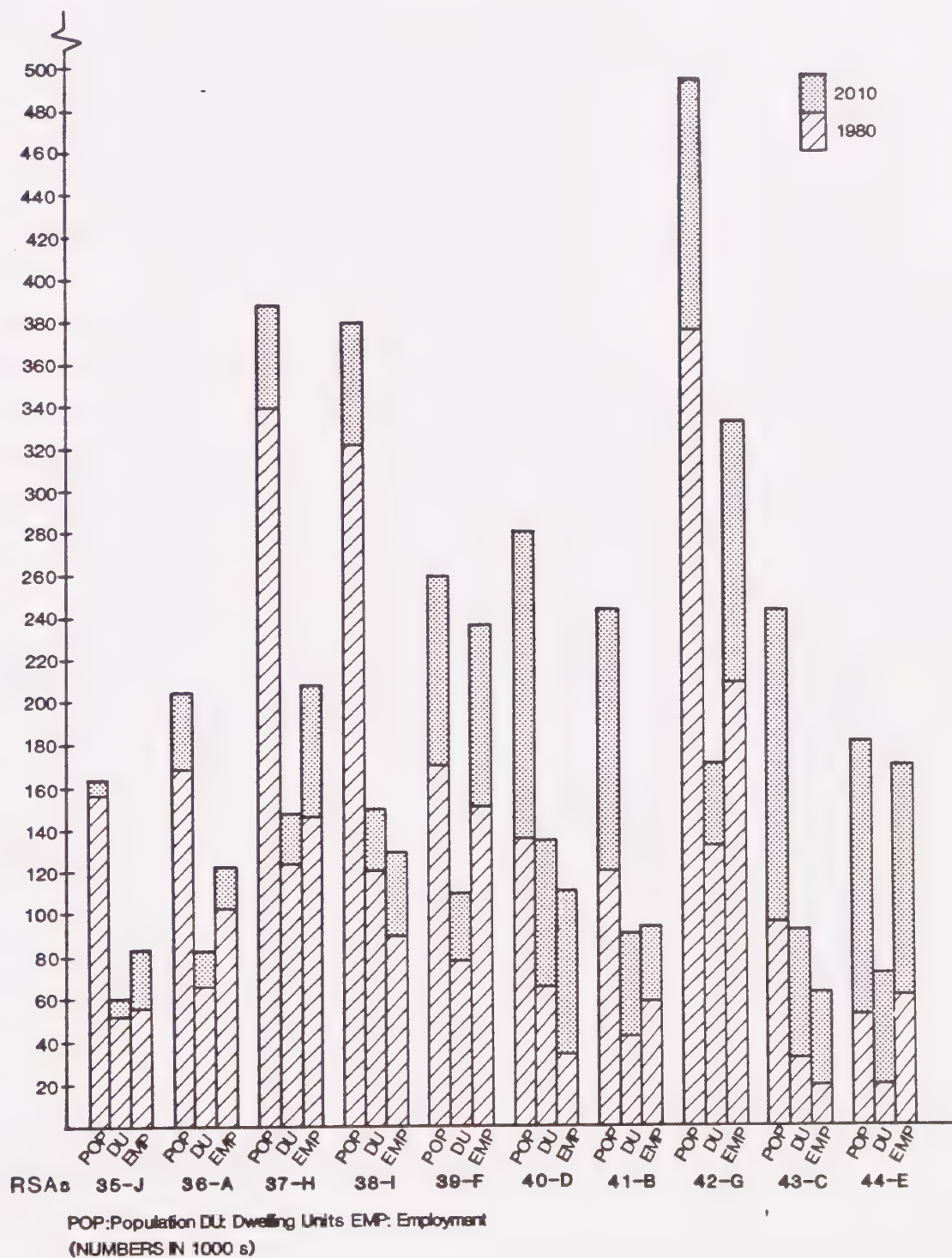
The horizon year of the County's General Plan is 2010. All projections and analyses of physical and socio-economic conditions in the county are keyed to this 30-year time frame. Table 2-1 on the following page contains a summary of population, housing and employment trends that are expected to occur during the study period. These projections are broken down by RSA. Chart 2-1 graphically illustrates the relationships between RSAs for these three variables.

The source of the population and housing projections is the Orange County Preferred-85 forecast, which was adopted by the Board of Supervisors on February 19, 1985. In addition to its use by County agencies, OCP-85 is the County's official input to SCAG Regional Growth Forecast Policy. The OCP projections can be amended in the following ways: 1) concurrent with the processing of a project that is inconsistent with the projections; 2) through annual review as a part of the Development Monitoring Program; or 3) as part of the two- to three-year SCAG Regional Development Guide update process.

TABLE 2-1
ORANGE COUNTY DEMOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS

<u>RSA</u>	<u>POPULATION</u>		<u>HOUSING</u>		<u>EMPLOYMENT</u>	
	<u>1980a/</u>	<u>2010b/</u>	<u>1980a/</u>	<u>2010b/</u>	<u>1980a/</u>	<u>2010b/</u>
35-J	156,248	165,400	52,454	59,800	55,200	86,400
36-A	168,782	202,300	64,578	80,900	100,600	125,600
37-H	338,682	389,200	124,875	145,700	146,000	212,000
38-I	321,137	378,900	119,038	150,900	90,300	133,500
39-F	170,644	257,400	74,920	112,500	146,800	237,200
40-D	134,696	279,800	66,072	134,600	32,600	109,900
41-B	116,686	245,900	39,276	86,200	54,900	94,200
42-G	377,316	488,800	130,103	167,400	211,600	336,100
43-C	95,954	242,300	32,885	93,500	17,400	62,800
44-E	52,564	181,100	17,313	69,200	60,000	172,800
COUNTY						
TOTAL	1,932,709	2,831,100	721,514	1,100,700	915,400	1,570,500

Sources: a/ 1980 Census
b/ County of Orange: OCP-85 Projections



2. Development Patterns and Trends

During the past 20 years the focal point of Orange County's growth has shifted gradually southward. In the 1950s and 60s the majority of new development occurred in the northern areas of the county such as Anaheim, Fullerton, Orange, Westminster and Fountain Valley. During the 1970s, as vacant land became more scarce in these northern areas, the center of growth shifted to the south with the rise of new communities like Irvine, Mission Viejo, and Laguna Niguel. For analytical purposes, North County is generally considered to be the area north and west of the Costa Mesa Freeway (State Highway 55) and contains RSAs 35-J, 36-A, 37-H, 38-I, 41-B, and 42-G. South County is represented by RSAs 39-F, 40-D, 43-C and 44-E.

Table 2-2 and Map 2-2 compare the projected population growth trends in the north and south portions of the county. During the 30-year study period, about 56 percent of the county's net population growth is projected to occur in the southern RSAs. Although the rate of growth in North County is declining, this area will still contain the majority of the county's population throughout the study period. In 1980, 77 percent of the county's 1,932,709 people lived in the north. By 2010, it is expected that this figure will fall to 66 percent.

The difference in growth between north and south becomes more apparent when the internal growth rates of the two areas are compared. Between 1980 and 2010, the population of the northern portion of the county is expected to grow by 391,649, or 26 percent. South County will add 506,742 persons during the same period; this represents an increase of 112 percent, however.

The projected increase in the county's housing stock reflects the population trend identified above. (See Table 2-3 and Map 2-3.) Due to a projected decline in the average household size from 2.68 to 2.57 persons per dwelling unit countywide, the number of new units expected to be built between 1980 and 2010 represents a slightly higher percentage increase than that for the population itself. Consequently, while the county's population is projected to rise by 46 percent (898,391 persons) between 1980 and 2010, the housing stock is expected to increase by 52 percent (379,186 units) over the same interval.

During the next two decades, the spatial distribution of new residential construction is expected to be skewed slightly toward South County. Just over half (58 percent) of the projected 379,186 new units built in the county between 1980 and 2010 are expected to be

TABLE 2-2

PROJECTED POPULATION GROWTH TRENDS
NORTH COUNTY vs. SOUTH COUNTY
1980 - 2010

	<u>North County^{a/}</u>			<u>South County^{b/}</u>			<u>County Total</u>		
	<u>1980</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Change</u>
Total Population	1,478,851	1,870,500	+26%	453,858	960,600	+112%	1,932,709	2,831,100	+46%
Pct. of Total Population	77%	66%	-11%	23%	34%	+11%	100%	100%	-
Growth	-	-	391,649	-	-	506,742	-	-	898,391
Pct. of Growth	-	-	44%	-	-	56%	-	-	100%
Average Household Size	2.79	2.71	- 0.08	2.37	2.34	-0.03	2.68	2.57	-0.11

Notes: a/ Includes RSAs 35-J, 36-A, 37-H, 38-I, 41-B and 42-G

b/ Includes RSAs 39-F, 40-D, 43-C and 44-E

Sources: 1980 Census
County of Orange: OCP-85 Projections
Orange County EMA/Advance Planning Division

TABLE 2-3

PROJECTED HOUSING GROWTH TRENDS
NORTH COUNTY vs. SOUTH COUNTY
1980 - 2010

	<u>North County^{a/}</u>			<u>South County^{b/}</u>			<u>County Total</u>		
	<u>1980</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Change</u>
Total Units	530,324	690,900	+30%	191,190	409,800	+114%	721,514	1,100,700	+53%
Pct. of Total	74%	63%	-11%	26%	37%	+11%	100%	100%	-
Growth	-	-	160,576	-	-	218,610	-	-	379,186
Pct. of Growth	-	-	42%	-	-	58%	-	-	100%

Notes: a/ Includes RSAs 35-J, 36-A, 37-H, 38-I, 41-B and 42-G
b/ Includes RSAs 39-F, 40-D, 43-C and 44-E

Sources: 1980 Census
County of Orange: OCP-85 Projections
Orange County EMA/Advance Planning Division

REC-2-8



HOUSING UNITS

By Regional Statistical Area

SOURCE: Orange County
OCP-85

MAP
2-3

located in the southern area. Although the northern portion of the county is growing much less rapidly than the south on a percentage basis, by 2010 nearly two-thirds (63 percent) of all housing units will still be found in the northern RSAs.

Population trends have a direct bearing on the demand for recreation facilities. The geographic distribution of the estimated user population will affect the location and type of needed recreation facilities. Population change provides an on-going opportunity and responsibility to enhance and protect the County's recreation facilities.

County employment patterns are very similar to the population and housing distributions described above. (See Table 2-4 and Map 2-4.) As of 1980, 72 percent of the county's 915,400 jobs were located in North County. This is very similar to the population distribution identified in Table 2-2. By 2010, a moderate southward shift in the employment distribution is projected to occur. The magnitude of this shift is nearly equal to the anticipated shift in population and housing. South County is projected to receive about 50 percent of the new jobs created between 1980 and 2010. Again, this figure is similar to the projected differential growth in population and housing. Overall, the county's employment base is projected to grow faster than population, with a 72 percent gain between 1980 and 2010. This compares to a projected population growth of 46 percent during the same period.

C. Characteristics of Existing County Resources

1. Regional Recreation Facilities

a. Overview

Orange County's regional recreation facilities encompass: regional harbors, beaches, parks, and historic sites. They comprise approximately 14,000 existing gross acres with an estimated 28,000 additional gross acres proposed.

Orange County's regional recreation facilities are as varied as the county population and offer a wide spectrum of activities. Regional parks offer recreational or scenic attractions that are of countywide significance and not generally available in local parks. They provide a spaciousness which the typical small neighborhood park does not provide. Regional parks offer facilities for family and group picnicking, camping, nature study, and diversified play areas for all age groups. They may accommodate swimming pools, athletic fields, bowling greens, water-oriented facilities, and golf courses (where size permits), but are not limited to such uses.

TABLE 2-4

PROJECTED EMPLOYMENT GROWTH TRENDS
NORTH COUNTY vs. SOUTH COUNTY
1980 - 2010

	<u>North County^{a/}</u>			<u>South County^{b/}</u>			<u>County Total</u>		
	<u>1980</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Change</u>	<u>1980</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Change</u>
Total Employment	658,600	987,800	+50%	256,800	582,700	+127%	915,400	1,570,500	+72%
Pct. of Total Employment	72%	63%	-9%	28%	37%	+9%	100%	100%	-
Growth	-	-	329,200	-	-	325,900	-	-	655,100
Pct. of Growth	-	-	50%	-	-	50%	-	-	100%

Notes: a/ Includes RSAs 35-J, 36-A, 37-H, 38-I, 41-B and 42-G

b/ Includes RSAs 39-F, 40-D, 43-C and 44-E

Sources: Orange County EMA/Advance Planning Division
County of Orange OCP-85

The County's regional harbors are ocean-oriented sites providing facilities such as a place to moor or shelter small craft on a long- or short-term basis, and commercial functions relating to recreation and refuge needs and tourist attractions.

Regional beaches provide recreation activities usually associated with the ocean and adjacent shoreline such as swimming, wading, surfing, skim boarding, surf-fishing, shell collecting, viewing, diving, sunbathing, volleyball and other activities. Picnicking is usually confined to individual blankets and picnic units which may be located on a grass or paved buffer area. A beach park is a regional beach with an adjacent or upland park area which has hiking and picnicking areas, quiet nature areas, campgrounds, and other park-like facilities. A beach park may contain tent campsites as well as facilities for camper units.

Regional recreation facilities also include wilderness areas: places where the earth and its community of life are untrampled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain. Wilderness areas include land which retains its primeval character and influence without permanent improvements or human habitation. These areas are protected and managed so as to preserve their natural conditions.

b. Regional Recreation Inventory to Date

The varied regional recreation needs of Orange County residents and visitors are served by nearly 14,000 acres of regional parks, beaches and harbors. In addition, over 28,000 acres are proposed for public acquisition for regional recreation purposes (Table 2-5). In all, there are 20 existing regional parks spread over the entire County, 13 existing County beaches augmenting the State's coastal facilities and three County harbors.

The majority of the existing acreage lies within South County (RSAs C and D) where recent development approvals have provided important acreage additions to Caspers Wilderness Park and O'Neill Regional Park. Likewise, the majority of the proposed acreage is within RSAs C and D. The largest and most significant proposed regional park is Aliso/Wood Canyon. Figure 1 (oversize) depicts the implementation of the County's regional recreation program to date.

c. Meeting the County's Regional Recreation Needs

Beginning in 1980, the County's regional recreation program became an opportunity plan flexible enough to meet the changing recreation needs of the population and to take advantage of recreation opportunities that satisfy those needs.

The success of the regional recreation program is evidenced by the over 42,000 acres of existing and proposed regional recreation facilities found within the county. Once fully implemented, there

TABLE 2-5

REGIONAL RECREATION FACILITIES (GROSS ACRES)

REGIONAL NODES ^{1/}			
RSA	Existing	Proposed	Total
A	212.0	0.0	212.0
B	1,099.6	3,532.5	4,632.1
C	9,695.0	6,791.5	16,486.5
D	741.6	8,841.0	9,582.6
E	0.0	6,310.0	6,310.0
F	1,116.7	99.0	1,215.7
G	267.0	921.8	1,188.8
H	3.3	0.0	3.3
I	786.7	767.5	1,554.2
J	0.0	1,100.0	1,100.0
TOTAL	13,921.22	28,363.3	42,284.5

Notes: ^{1/}Regional nodes include regional harbors, beaches and parks, and regionally designated open space areas within Planned Communities.

Sources: Orange County, EMA (1984)
University of California (September 1980)

will exist an abundance of regional recreation facilities with facilities capable of meeting the changing recreation needs of the county's population.

2. Local Parks

a. Introduction

One of the primary roles of open space is the provision of outdoor recreation areas. Local parks fulfill this role by providing active and/or passive open space areas at non-regional levels, specifically neighborhoods and communities. Local parks throughout the county reflect the local community and the unique local recreation needs. As such, they are characteristically diverse, varying in size, facilities, clientele, and other key features. Overall, the pattern of open areas they create provides a mosaic of local nodes which help to shape communities and neighborhoods.

b. Local Parks Inventory to Date

Unincorporated Orange County has 63 developed local parks and 20 additional parks which have been offered to and accepted by the County but are not yet developed (Table 2-6). The vast majority of usable parkland is found in South County (RSAs C and D) primarily in the communities of Mission Viejo, El Toro/Lake Forest and Laguna Niguel. Almost 25 percent of the local parks which have been accepted by the County remain undeveloped. Similarly, approximately 25 percent of the net local park acreage is undeveloped (116.56 net acres). Approximately 63 percent of the total gross acres accepted by the County is usable as defined by the Local Park Code. In addition, there are a number of local park sites which have been offered to the County, but not yet accepted at this time.

c. Meeting the County's Local Park Need

The County's local park policy strives to provide 2.5 acres of local park land for every 1,000 County residents. This policy is implemented through the Local Park Code.

To determine the extent to which local park policies are being achieved, net park acreage offered to and accepted by the County can be compared with the unincorporated area population. This comparison shows the unincorporated area has an overall local park deficit of approximately 60 acres. (See Table 2-7.) Two sub-areas of the unincorporated county for which both population and park acreage data are available, RSA C and RSA D, indicate a surplus of approximately 70 acres and deficit of 129 acres, respectively.

d. Conclusion

All acreage figures given in Tables 2-6 and 2-7 are estimated maximums. The actual statistics in these tables for park acreages

TABLE 2-6

LOCAL PARKS INVENTORY^{1/}
UNINCORPORATED AREA 1983

RSA	NUMBER OF PARKS		ACRES							
	DEVELOPED	UNDEVELOPED	DEVELOPED		UNDEVELOPED ^{2/}		OFFERS ^{3/}		TOTAL	
			GROSS	NET	GROSS	NET	GROSS	NET	GROSS	NET
A	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
B	1	0	2.2	2.2	0	0	0	0	2.2	2.2
C	39	11	354.8	252.7	142.6	94.7	81.2	14.8	578.8	362.3
D	20	7	153.5	69.5	55.1	21.7	53.9	5.1	262.5	96.4
E	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
F	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G	2	1	6.9	6.9	0.6	0	4.9	4.9	12.5	11.8
H	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
I	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
J	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>9.3</u>	<u>0.5</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>9.8</u>	<u>9.3</u>
TOTAL	63	20	526.7	340.6	198.8	116.4	140.0	24.8	865.8	482.0

Notes: ^{1/}This is local park acreage for the unincorporated County only. Net acreage denotes usable parkland creditable for Local Park Code compliance.

^{2/}Undeveloped acres include local park acres irrevocably offered to the County, accepted by the County, but not developed.

^{3/}Offers include proposed local park acres irrevocably offered but not accepted by the County.

Source: Open Space/Recreation/Special Districts Program Office Report 1983-84, Appendix 1 (County Service Area (CSA) Local Park Inventory), updated to 12/21/83.

TABLE 2-7

LOCAL PARK ACREAGE & POPULATION COMPARISON
IN SOUTH COUNTY

RSA	1983 ACREAGE		POPULA- TION ^{2/}	1983 REQUIRED ACREAGE ^{3/}	1983 + or - ^{4/}
	GROSS	NET ^{1/}			
C	497.4	347.4	110,900	277.2	70.2
D	208.6	91.2	88,274	220.7	-129.5
Uninc.	706.0	438.6	199,174	497.9	-59.3

Notes:

^{1/} From Table 6, Local Parks Inventory (developed and undeveloped areas).

^{2/} Housing Element (1983), Volume Two: Technical Appendix, Table 2-3. RSA D population data is for unincorporated area only.

^{3/} Acreage is calculated at a rate of 2.5 acres/1,000 county residents. This rate is used to meet Local Park Code requirements.

^{4/} Amount of excess or deficit local parkland (net) acreage within the RSA (as of 1983); i.e., the difference between Note ^{1/} and Note ^{3/}.

may be less due to developments which meet Local Park Code compliance by the payment of in lieu fees. Thus, the acreage figures given should be considered as the estimated maximum number of usable local park acres.

Moreover, these acreage inventory figures, of course, do not include areas of private open space acquired, developed, operated and maintained within a local community or neighborhood by a developer and/or homeowners' association. These private open space areas are the expression of a specialized local recreation need by the benefitting/user community.

3. Regional Riding and Hiking Trails

Orange County's network of regional riding and hiking trails link the harbors, beaches, parks and other open space and recreation lands together. Traditionally, it has provided for the trail needs of equestrians, and pedestrians (walkers, hikers, and joggers). In the last few years, it has been increasingly utilized by mountain bikers (non-motorized). Such trails are largely off-road and unpaved. They allow the user to travel from the County's inland area (Cleveland National Forest) to the shoreline, and from Niguel Peak (987 feet elevation) to the Pacific Ocean. See the Regional Riding and Hiking Trails Map in the back of this Element. (Informational Note: Trails and policies for regular street bicycles are addressed in the Master Plan of Countywide Bikeways which is a component of the Transportation Element.)

The County-wide regional trail network has 335 miles of existing and proposed trails. Many Master Plan trails or trail segments are located in areas regulated by governmental entities other than the County of Orange, i.e., cities, state agencies, and federal agencies. Their cooperation is necessary for affective implementation of the Master Plan. The following table of regional riding and hiking trails summarizes the situation with each trail. More detailed information regarding each trail is contained in Chapter Six herein and in the Report on Riding and Hiking Trails produced by the Riding and Hiking Trails Advisory Committee.

There are many variables affecting the costs for acquisition and construction of the trail system. The cost of acquiring easements/rights-of-way can vary considerably from segment to segment. Many easements may be dedicated to the public at no cost and others may require significant costs and complicated legal condemnation procedures. Approximately 81 miles of easements/rights-of-way are needed to implement the Master Plan. Construction costs can also vary considerably from segment to segment. They are dependent on such variables as terrain, requirements for bridges and retaining walls, trail width, surfacing and adjacent environmental sensitivities. A very general range of costs to construct a mile of 10 foot wide trail within a 16 foot wide easement per the adopted design standards is \$35,000 to \$45,000. Volunteer workers using donated equipment and supplies is a possibility. Most of the Master Plan trails are presently not constructed per adopted design standards although passage is possible during good weather (i.e., minor to moderate improvements required). Approximately 90 miles of trails have not yet been constructed per the following table (i.e., major improvements required).

REGIONAL RIDING AND HIKING TRAILS

(As of October 9, 1991)

TRAIL NAME	MILES OF EASEMENTS NEEDED	MILES TO BE CONSTRUCTED*	TOTAL TRAIL MILES	COUNTY TRAIL MILES	CITY TRAIL MILES	STATE TRAIL MILES	FEDERAL TRAIL MILES
ALISO CREEK NORTH TRAIL	8.0	8.0	9.0	9.0	0	0	0
ALISO CREEK SOUTH TRAIL	0.5	6.5	7.0	7.0	0	0	0
ALISO-SERRANO TRAIL	0	0.8	0.8	0.8	0	0	0
ANAHEIM HILLS TRAIL	4.0	3.0	9.0	7.8	1.2	0	0
ARROYO TRABUCO TRAIL	7.0	1.25	15.5	12.0	3.5	0	0
BELL CANYON SOUTH TRAIL	1.0	2.0	8.0	8.0	0	0	0
BELL RIDGE TRAIL	0	0	6.1	0	0	0	6.1
CHINO HILLS TRAIL	0	2.0	12.0	9.0	0	3.0	0
CHIUQUITA TRAIL	0	0	2.5	0	0	0	2.5
COAL-GYPSUM CANYON TRAIL	0	7.0	7.0	7.0	0	0	0
COLINAS BLUFFS TRAIL	0.25	0	3.0	0	3.0	0	0
CRISTIANITOS TRAIL	0.5	5.0	5.0	4.0	1.0	0	0
DIAMOND BAR TRAIL	1.5	0.25	2.0	1.25	0.5	0.25	0
EL CAJON TRAIL	1.0	2.0	6.8	1.8	5.0	0	0
EMERALD CANYON TRAIL	3.25	0.25	4.0	3.0	0	1.0	0
FOUR CORNERS TRAIL	0	1.0	1.0	1.0	0	0	0
FULLERTON TRAIL	3.5	4.0	10.5	8.0	2.5	0	0
HOLY JIM TRAIL	0	0	3.4	0	0	0	3.4
HUNTINGTON BEACH TRAIL	0	1.75	2.0	1.75	0.25	0	0
IRVINE COAST TRAIL	6.0	2.0	8.0	8.0	0	0	0
JOPLIN TRAIL	0	0	1.8	0	0	0	1.8
LADD CANYON TRAIL	0	0	6.6	0	0	0	6.6
LIVE OAK CANYON TRAIL	0	1.5	3.0	3.0	0	0	0
LOS PINOS TRAIL	0	0	10.2	0	0	0	10.2
LUCAS CANYON TRAIL	0	0	3.0	2.75	0	0	0.25
MAIN DIVIDE TRAIL	0	0	27.6	0	0	0	27.6
MODJESKA CANYON TRAIL	0	0	4.0	0	0	0	4.0
NELLIE GAIL TRAIL	1.0	1.0	2.0	2.0	0	0	0
NIGUEL TRAIL	1.0	1.5	4.0	4.0	0	0	0
OSO CREEK TRAIL	4.0	1.5	4.8	1.8	3.0	0	0
PETERS CANYON TRAIL	12.0	3.0	12.0	12.0	0	0	0
PRIMA DESHECHA TRAIL	1.0	6.0	6.0	5.5	0.5	0	0
SALT CREEK TRAIL	0	0.25	7.3	2.5	4.8	0	0
SAN JUAN TRAIL	0	0	7.2	0	0	0	7.2
SAN JUAN CREEK TRAIL	3.0	3.0	15.0	3.0	12.0	0	0
SANTA ANA HEIGHTS TRAIL	2.0	0	5.0	5.0	0	0	0
SANTA ANA RIVER NORTH TRAIL	2.0	3.0	14.0	14.0	0	0	0
SANTA ANA RIVER SOUTH TRAIL	0	0	14.0	14.0	0	0	0
SANTIAGO CREEK TRAIL	11.0	11.0	15.0	15.0	0	0	0
SANTIAGO OAKS TRAIL	0	0	1.25	1.25	0	0	0
SANTIAGO TRUCK TRAIL	0	0	6.2	0	0	0	6.2
SERRANO CREEK TRAIL	1.0	2.0	6.0	6.0	0	0	0
SITTON PEAK TRAIL	0	0	3.0	0	0	0	3.0
TELEGRAPH CANYON TRAIL	0	0	3.5	0	0	3.5	0
TIJERAS CANYON TRAIL	3.0	3.0	6.0	6.0	0	0	0
TRABUCO CANYON TRAIL	0	0	5.9	0	0	0	5.9
WAGON WHEEL TRAIL	1.25	0.25	3.0	3.0	0	0	0
WEIR CANYON TRAIL	2.0	5.0	8.0	5.0	3.0	0	0
WEST HORSE THIEF TRAIL	0	0	1.3	0	0	0	1.3
WOOD CANYON TRAIL	0.25	1.0	5.5	5.25	0.25	0	0
TOTAL	81.0	89.8	334.75	200.45	40.5	7.75	86.05

*NOTE: Refers to miles to be constructed to allow passage. Most trails and trail segments where passage is presently possible are not constructed to design standards.

CHAPTER THREE: CONSTRAINTS AND OPPORTUNITIES

A. Overview

This section identifies existing and potential constraints to and opportunities for satisfying the projected recreation demands for Orange County. While these constraints do not necessarily pose absolute barriers, they may inhibit the timely achievement of recreation objectives and efforts to implement recreation programs. These constraints and opportunities are segregated into four categories: environmental, governmental, economic/market, and legal. Policies and implementation programs in Chapters Four through Six (the Recreation Element "Components") strive to mitigate or eliminate these constraints and to maximize identified recreation opportunities.

B. Constraints

1. Environmental Constraints

- a. Noise: The major sources of significant noise (65+ CNEL) in Orange County are aircraft and highway vehicles. While both can usually be mitigated to acceptable levels indoors, acceptable mitigation of aircraft noise outdoors cannot be fully accomplished because of its overhead source. Noise does not preclude recreation activities but does diminish the enjoyment of the overall experience. Through proper site planning, recreational activities can and do occur. For example, Featherly Regional Park is adjacent to the Riverside Freeway and portions of O'Neill Regional Park are subject to overflight by jet aircraft from Marine Corps Air Station El Toro.
- b. Flood Hazard: Portions of the county are located within flood plain areas of varying degrees of severity. Though flood plains do not preclude the development of recreation facilities (e.g., Yorba Regional Park is located within the flood plain of the Santa Ana River), they do limit the number and types of recreation facilities and structures. Permanent structures cannot be sited within areas subject to high flood hazard. Careful site planning is necessary whenever recreation facilities are planned within flood plain areas.
- c. Fire Hazard: The foothill areas of Orange County are considered areas of moderate to high fire hazard. Care must be taken to ensure that recreation facilities in these areas do not increase fire hazard potential and that they employ adequate fire protection measures.
- d. Geologic Hazards: Extreme slope areas pose a constraint to many recreation pursuits. Turfed playfields for soccer, baseball and football cannot be satisfactorily located in an area of steep slopes without significantly increasing the cost of construction and maintenance.

2. Governmental Constraints

- a. Fiscal Constraints: Proposition 13 (June 1978) added Article XIII A to the California State Constitution. Effective July, 1978 the new article abolished all special district discretionary tax rates. This single event reduced Harbors, Beaches and Parks District (HBPD) tax revenue by approximately 60 percent.

Prior to the passage of the Jarvis-Gann amendment (Proposition 13), the Harbors, Beaches and Parks District exercised a taxing rate of up to 20 cents per \$100.00 of assessed property valuation. This taxing authority allowed the district to not only pay for operation and maintenance, but to accumulate funds over time for large HBPD improvements which could not be provided for in an annual budget. In the wake of the Jarvis-Gann amendment, there is no guarantee that additional funds will be available in the future to finance operation and maintenance of developments paid by accumulated capital. In fact, projections of HBPD operation and maintenance costs indicate that revenue from interest on accumulated capital will be required, at least in the near term, to maintain a balanced budget. Therefore, expansion of the regional park system will be curtailed significantly until such time as new sources of revenue can be made available.

Proposition 13 has made public agencies acutely aware not only of costs associated with acquisition or development of new facilities, but also of maintaining system additions after initial costs have been made. These latter costs coupled with liability will make future open space dedications less appealing.

- b. Competing Objectives and Priorities: Competing public and/or private objectives and priorities can pose a hindrance to recreation planning activities. Coordination and communication between public and private agencies is a priority to assure that existing and future recreation needs of county residents are achieved.

3. Economic and Market Constraints

- a. Land Availability:

The dedication of open space for regional recreation facilities, local parks and/or recreation purposes impacts the cost of residential development and the amount of land available to meet projected housing needs. Careful coordination is necessary to balance the availability of land for both recreation and residential uses. Affordable housing is a goal of the highest priority for the County. The provision of an adequate supply of housing, both rental and for-sale, that is within the financial means of the labor force is essential to the economic health of the county. Progress toward the goal of ensuring the availability of affordable housing goes hand in hand with other goals, however, such as balanced land use, efficient utilization of the transportation system, the attainment of regional air quality

standards, resource conservation and the maintenance of environmental quality.

4. Legal Constraints

The California Planning, Zoning, and Development Laws (Section 66477, Quimby Act) allow a jurisdiction to establish requirements for the dedication of local park acreage, in lieu fees, or a combination of both for residential developments. Within unincorporated Orange County a developer is required to dedicate 2.5 net acres of park land per 1,000 population residing within the development. This requirement may be met by dedication of land, payment of in lieu fees or a combination of both as defined by the County's Local Park Code.

On June 5, 1984 the Board of Supervisors adopted Resolution No. 84-878 "Guidelines for Transfer of Affordable Units and Vested Excess Credits." This resolution provides an administrative mechanism by which vested excess affordable housing credits may be exchanged for a reduction in local park requirements either on-site or off-site. The Local Park Code must first be amended to implement this program. If excess affordable housing credits are exchanged for reductions in local park requirements, the number and size of local parks in the unincorporated area will be less.

C. Opportunities

1. Environmental Opportunities

- a. Amount of Undeveloped Land for Recreation Uses: The amount of undeveloped land in Orange County, particularly in the unincorporated area, provides a unique opportunity to consider and address the varied recreation needs and desires of county residents through innovative land use planning.
- b. Unique Areas for Recreation: Orange County contains many material features that possess important recreation opportunities. Among these features are coastal features, beaches and marine refuges the Santa Ana Mountains with its associated canyons and ravines.

2. Governmental Opportunities

The balanced community concept endorsed by Orange County encourages the development of balanced land use plans within the unincorporated area. Such balanced land uses enhance recreation opportunities and promote a balance between the recreation needs and desires of a community and corresponding park and recreation facilities.

3. Economic and Market Opportunities

The existence of large-scale landholdings in the southern portion of Orange County has facilitated innovative land use planning in Orange County. Among the innovative planning activities is the provision of recreational amenities in new developments, often in excess of those found in comparable developments in other counties. These amenities

and innovative planning practices have served to conserve and preserve natural features and to enhance recreational opportunities within the county.

4. Legal Opportunities

The State Planning, Zoning, and Development Laws enable the County to secure open space for recreational activities. The County's planning, coupled with private sector activities, can work together to meet existing and future recreation needs of county residents.

CHAPTER FOUR: MASTER PLAN OF REGIONAL RECREATION FACILITIES COMPONENT

A. Introduction

1. Background

Orange County's regional recreation network began in 1897 when James Irvine donated 186 acres of land in the northern portion of the county. In 1919 the state of California granted Orange County all of the tidelands in Newport Bay outside the Newport Beach city limits. This led to the County's construction of Newport Harbor, facilitated by the formation of the Orange County Harbor District in 1934. In 1948, the James O'Neill family donated 254 acres for a regional parksite in Trabuco Canyon. This park became O'Neill Regional Park. Because the County had no formal regional recreation program, these two donated parks and Newport Harbor were the backbone of the regional recreation network enjoyed by county residents.

Beginning in the 1950s, Orange County grew rapidly. Open space and agricultural lands began rapid conversion to urban uses to provide for the expanding population. Many open space areas, which were enjoyed and easily accessible to all for informal recreation, were lost to urbanization.

The need for a coordinated plan to acquire and develop an integrated regional recreation network became evident in order to ensure that regional recreation opportunities for present and future residents could be secured. The Board of Supervisors responded by appointing a task force to develop a County Master Plan of Regional Parks. In 1963, the Board adopted the first regional park master plan. This plan was a site-specific plan outlining a 20-year acquisition and development program at a ratio of six acres of regional park land per 1,000 County residents. At time of adoption, there were about 0.6 acres of regional parkland per 1,000 population. The initial master plan designated 35 proposed regional park sites, including County beaches and harbors, 11 of which received some level of development. The balance were phased for development between 1980 and 1990, pending an implementation and financing program. Beginning with this plan, the County designated and developed additional beach and shoreline recreation facilities including Niguel Beach, Aliso Beach, Capistrano Beach, Dana Point Harbor and Sunset Aquatic Park.

The 1963 master plan, as amended/updated through 1972, was a very optimistic plan containing a priority list of sites and acquisition schedule. By 1976, it became evident that full implementation of this plan as originally envisioned would be nearly impossible. The Board authorized a major restructuring of the element. The focus of this new plan would be on the problems and issues of providing regional recreation to an increasingly urbanizing county. In March 1977, the Board adopted an interim plan to direct the County's regional recreation program. This same year the Board, in response to a finding made by the County Administrative Office that to realize the current

plan would approach \$220 million, directed the EMA to prepare a master plan on the basis of recreation needs as opposed to the six acre per 1,000 population standard.

The EMA conducted an 18-month recreation needs analysis which became the basis for the amended Master Plan of Regional Parks (May 1980). This plan did not propose a regional park acreage standard. Rather, this plan contained goals and policies to meet identified regional recreation needs on a countywide basis. The thrust of this plan was to assist decision-makers in interpreting the role of the regional park system including County beaches and harbors, in making choices concerning park acquisition and development, in formulating facility operation and maintenance plans, in evaluating facility financing and in the development of intergovernmental coordination.

The regional recreation facilities plan contained in this component is like the May 1980 plan, an opportunity plan. This plan does not deviate from the planning framework established by the previous plan. It is an update of that plan based upon recreation need and on reasonable expectations as dictated by the County's financial capabilities. The realization of this plan continues to focus upon the cooperation of County, State, and federal agencies as well as private citizens and developers.

Regional recreation facilities are implemented through County Service Area No. 26, successor to the Harbors, Beaches and Parks District (HBPD) which was dissolved in 1988. Sections 5800 through 5999 of the State of California Harbors and Navigation Code, which facilitated the establishment of the Harbors, Beaches and Parks District, provided for the Board of Supervisors to establish an advisory commission concerning the projects and operation of the District, now CSA No. 26. Among other things, the Harbors, Beaches and Parks Commission's purpose and duties are to advise and make recommendations to the Board of Supervisors on plans and policies for the acquisition, development, maintenance, operation, and financing of County regional harbors, beaches, parks, and historic sites.

2. Purpose

The purpose of the Master Plan of Regional Recreation Facilities is to provide a countywide regional recreation network of sufficient size, with facilities in dispersed locations and recreation amenities to meet the major recreation needs of present and future residents of Orange County. This plan is an opportunity plan containing goals, objectives, policies and implementation programs flexible enough to meet the changing recreation needs of the population and to take advantage of recreation opportunities that satisfy those needs.

This component proposes several regional parks which are existing or potential extraction (e.g., sand and gravel) or disposal (e.g., landfill) sites. Such uses are consistent with this element when (1)

they are interim uses, (2) the Board of Supervisors has approved an operation and reclamation plan therefor, and (3) dedication or transfer to the County Harbors, Beaches and Parks District, or its designee, is provided.

The above is not intended to represent a commitment to extraction or disposal. Rather, to respond to the Resources, Land Use and Public Services and Facilities elements regarding extraction sites and disposal facilities. Any extraction or disposal proposal would be reviewed on a project-by-project basis and, in the case of extraction, require approval of a zone change to the SG "Sand and Gravel Extraction" District as well as compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act.

3. Characteristics of Regional Recreational Facilities

The regional recreation facilities which are a part of this plan serve the varied regional recreation needs of the citizens of Orange County. Regional recreation facilities include regional parks, public beaches and harbors, historic sites, and wilderness areas, specifically:

Regional Parks - Areas that offer recreational or scenic attractions that are of countywide significance and generally not available in local parks; and a spaciousness which the typical small neighborhood park does not provide. Regional parks are of sufficient size to offer facilities for family and group picnicking, camping, nature study, and diversified play areas for all age groups. They can accommodate swimming pools, athletic fields, bowling greens, water-oriented facilities, and golf courses; and, with emphasis on improvements designed to meet unmet regional recreation needs. Regional parks can be further classified as:

Urban Regional Parks: A regional park, generally located within an urbanized area, which provides any one or number of intense recreational facilities such as sport centers, playfields, golf courses, riding and hiking trails, county bikeways, and swimming, as well as the more passive activities of picnicking and camping. The park's environmental resources are generally man-made and domesticated and the principal attractions are constructed by man.

Natural Regional Parks: A regional park which is in a more natural setting with predominant aesthetic and passive type activities such as picnicking, camping, nature and hiking trails, support facilities, and limited organized recreation. Development may be limited to necessary utilities, leaving the area in as near natural state as possible, with minimal domestication, in recognition that natural topography and biological resources of the site are the principal attractions of the park.

Wilderness Regional Parks: A regional park in which the land retains its primeval character with minimal improvements and which is managed and protected to preserve natural processes. The park (1) generally appears to have been affected primarily by forces of nature, with the imprint of man's work substantially unnoticeable;

(2) has outstanding opportunities for solitude or a primitive and unconfined type of recreation; (3) is of sufficient size as to make practicable its preservation and use in an unimpaired condition; and (4) may also contain ecological, geological, or other features of scientific, educational, scenic or historical value.

County Wilderness Areas: An area within a regional park with the same characteristics as a wilderness Regional Park. County wilderness areas exist essentially as overlays on portions of natural regional parks.

Nature Preserves - Areas whose acquisition and maintenance are undertaken primarily for protecting significant natural resources, rather than for conventional recreation activities. The objective is to provide a recreational experience under close supervision through interpretive programs which foster knowledge about and appreciation for the natural resource values of the site, and for the importance of environmental protection generally. It can be made available for scientific research.

Regional Harbors - Ocean places with man-made facilities constructed to provide anchorage and shelter for recreational vessels, and offering recreational boating and water and on-shore support facilities designed to serve craft with local or regional destinations. At most regional harbors, facilities include those which also serve the recreational demand for swimming, fishing, picnicking, and other activities. Regional harbors are further detailed as:

Aquatic Harbor Parks: A regional harbor providing facilities typical of both a regional harbor and a regional park including on-shore camping.

Multi-purpose Harbors: A regional harbor providing a variety of recreational facilities such as: boating, swimming, fishing, picnicking, play, and marine preserve areas with facilities for both short- and long-term small craft anchorage. Such harbors are equipped with facilities for marine supply and aid and contain extensive commercial facilities of a tourist, recreational, and fishing nature.

Regional Beaches: Established and maintained natural shoreline facilities serving the resident and tourist populations with its boundaries generally including the swimming, wading, surfing and adjacent tidelands areas of the immediate ocean, as well as the adjacent sandy shore and bluffs and any man-made upland recreation facilities. County Marine Life Refuges are commonly associated with these facilities.

Beach Parks: A regional beach usually with an adjacent or upland park area which provides hiking and picnicking areas, rest rooms, quiet nature areas, unstructured activity areas, and other park-like facilities. A beach park may contain day camping facilities, boardwalks or piers, and related concession facilities, together with facilities for volleyball, basketball, and parking.

Typically, these are comparatively large beach areas with sizable flat, sandy acreage to accommodate large numbers of users.

Shoreline Beaches: A regional ocean front beach which generally provides for only those recreational activities usually associated with the shoreline and adjacent tidelands areas which are used for swimming, diving, shore fishing, tide pool study, etc. Shoreline beaches commonly do not have parking and restroom facilities, are situated within cove areas, and are accessible only by pedestrian accessways on bluffs.

Historic Sites: Historic sites preserve and enhance Orange County's archaeological, paleontological, and historical resources. Frequently, historical sites are the setting for events which strive to inform people about the county's heritage of social, cultural, economic and scientific values.

B. Goals, Objectives and Policies

The County's goals constitute a formal statement of the quality of life desired by its citizens. The objectives are more measurable targets against which actions may be evaluated. Policies represent the intervening step between goals and objectives and the implementing actions. They provide important guidance for decision-makers in directing the future development of the county and, as such, perform a major function of this plan.

1. Goals and Objectives

- | | |
|--------------|---|
| Goal 1: | To provide a regional recreation network to meet the regional recreation needs of existing and future residents of the entire county. |
| Objective 1: | To designate sites for regional recreation facilities to meet the regional recreation needs of existing and future county residents. |
| Goal 2: | To develop regional recreation facility park sites with recreation facilities designed to respond to the diverse regional recreation interests of the citizens of the county. |
| Objective 2: | To establish an integrated regional recreation network that meets the diverse regional recreation interests of the citizens of Orange County. |
| Goal 3: | To operate and maintain regional recreation facilities providing operation programs designed for the most effective use of each site at a minimum cost. |
| Objective 3: | To implement cost effective regional recreation facilities and programs designed for the most effective use of each site. |

2. Policies

a. Regional Recreation Facility Roles

1) Implementing Authority

County's regional recreation network is administered under the jurisdictional authority of CSA No. 26, successor to the Orange County Harbors, Beaches and Parks District.

2) Urban Form

Acquisition and development efforts shall, as a first priority, concentrate on projects which precede or occur concurrently with the urbanization process to provide relief to and shape the future urban environment.

3) Recreation Needs

Acquisition and development efforts shall, as a second priority, concentrate on projects which will meet identified recreational deficiencies of a wide area of the county and to which participants customarily are willing to travel distances within Orange County beyond their local communities.

b. Regional Recreation Facility Acquisition and Development

1) Except for sites of historic, scientific, education, special resource, or revenue-producing importance, non-coastal regional parks which are acquired prior to, or part of, the urbanization process shall be approximately 100 acres or more.

2) Any coastal acquisition with potential general public access shall be of regional significance.

3) Opportunities for regional recreation facility site dedications or purchase at less than fair market value shall be sought as part of the urbanization process in both the unincorporated and incorporated areas of the county.

4) Capital improvements to accommodate high intensity activities such as, but not limited to, ball diamonds, soccer fields, tennis courts, basketball courts, and racquetball/handball facilities may be provided in regional recreation facilities. EMA shall be responsible for providing these facilities and services through one of the following methods:

a) Contracted recreation and leisure services programs.

b) Agreements with local agencies for operation and maintenance of the facility.

c) A local agency will develop the facility at no expense to CSA No. 26, successor to HBPD.

- d) A combination of any of above.
 - e) Development Plans approved prior to May 21, 1980 may be deemed consistent as per Board Resolution 80-835 (the adopting resolution for the Recreation Element's Master Plan of Regional Parks).
- 5) Sites/projects of historical or scientific interest shall be pursued as a regional historic/scientific recreation facility site only when determined and supported by testimony and evidence to be of importance to the countywide cultural or scientific history as compared to localized area of the county.
 - 6) Acquisition of lands for regional recreation facilities shall be authorized only when an accompanying statement of general direction as to the desired recreational and cultural uses, development, operation and maintenance is adopted to guide the planning and management of the property.
 - 7) Undeveloped regional recreation facility lands which are not used for recreational purposes may be leased for alternative/interim use provided:
 - a) Site characteristics remain intact and undamaged;
 - b) Use is compatible with the surrounding area;
 - c) Term is equal to or less than period by which use of site for regional park is reasonably expected;
 - d) Eventual regional recreation facility capability is retained;
 - e) Lease is approved by the Board of Supervisors;
 - f) Site improvements may be realized as a result of the interim lease.
 - 8) The anticipated cost of a recreation facility project, including acquisition, development and maintenance should be considered in the process of making an acquisition decision.
 - 9) Regional recreation facility sites shall, to the extent possible, be located and designed to provide for accessibility by law enforcement and emergency vehicles.
 - 10) Flood plains may be included as part of regional recreation facility sites, provided the man-made recreation improvements have been planned to accommodate the additional risk and will not obstruct the passage of a 100-year flood.

- 11) Additions to the County wilderness system shall be analyzed from time to time and brought to the Board of Supervisors for consideration to be so designated.
- 12) Consideration shall be given to the provision of those regional activities that are deficient in the county.
- 13) Where significant historical, scientific or wildlife features are included within a facility site, provisions for their preservation which are reasonable and consistent with other environmental considerations shall be made during its development and operation.
- 14) The resource management and development policy for regional recreation facilities is as follows:
 - a) Urban Regional Parks: Permits extensive hardscape and domestication to facilitate enjoyment of man-made attractions. Interpretive and active recreation programs permitted, subject to Board policy. Concessions permitted.
 - b) Natural Regional Parks: Permits moderate hardscape and domestication to facilitate enjoyment of natural attractions. Man-made theme attractions allowed in exceptional instances. Interpretive programs permitted. Concessions permitted.
 - c) Wilderness Parks: Permits only restricted hardscape and domestication appropriate to provide access and enjoyment/observation of natural resources and processes. Interpretive programs permitted. Concessions permitted.
 - d) Nature Preserves: Permits only very limited improvements to be installed above those which pre-existed County acquisition. No domestication permitted. Visitor activities focused on interpretive outings confined to existing trails only. Interpretive programs and scientific research permitted.
 - e) Historic Sites: Permits sufficient hardscape and domestication to facilitate enjoyment and study of cultural resources. Permits only landscape and domestication that is consistent with the era of the historical attraction. Curatorial programs permitted. Concessions permitted.
 - f) Aquatic Harbor Parks: Permits extensive hardscape and domestication to facilitate enjoyment of man-made attractions and water area. Concessions permitted.
 - g) Multi-Purpose Harbors: Permits extensive hardscape and domestication to facilitate enjoyment of commercial attractions and water area. Active recreation and interpretive programs permitted. Concessions permitted.

- h) Beach Parks: Permits moderate hardscape and domestication to facilitate enjoyment of man-made attractions and ocean. Concessions permitted. May be associated with a Marine Life Refuge.
 - i) Shoreline Beaches: Permits moderate hardscape and domestication to facilitate and enjoyment of the natural shoreline, tideland areas and ocean. May be associated with a Marine Life Refuge.
- 15) Development planning of regional recreation facility sites shall identify fiscal constraints and shall meet regional needs and consider the desires of, and the impacts upon, the local community.
 - 16) The County of Orange shall promote and actively encourage land banking of major recreation sites by County, State and federal agencies.
 - 17) The County of Orange shall seek expansion of existing regional facilities where attractive opportunities exist.
 - 18) The County of Orange shall seek scenic public trail linkages throughout the harbors, beaches and parks network and with other public open space/recreation lands.

c. Operations and Maintenance Financing

- 1) Primary Policy - The regional harbor, beach and park network should be operated with primary funding of operation and maintenance expense provided by the taxpayers.
- 2) Secondary Policy - User fees and fees for recreation programs and special events may be charged as determined appropriate by the Board of Supervisors. Camping and parking fees are appropriate where the cost of collection does not exceed 25% of revenue, and concessionaire development and operation which supports or enhances recreational use of a site is desired. Financing may be augmented with funds generated by special events.

d. Operations and Maintenance Implementation

- 1) Fees consistent with the primary and secondary policies above should be levied, with consideration given to policy recommendation of the Harbors, Beaches and Parks Commission.
- 2) The operation and maintenance function shall be contracted to the private sector when analysis shows that a cost savings will result for the service desired.
- 3) The natural and man-made environment of regional facilities shall be protected from deterioration due to overuse.

- 4) The County may provide recreational programs and services to meet the needs of county residents in accordance with a plan developed by HBP and as approved by the Board of Supervisors. Such programs and services may be provided by the following methods:
 - a. Contracted recreation and leisure services programs.
 - b. Recreation programs or activities may be undertaken by other governmental agencies by agreement.
 - c. Unique one-day or short-term recreational events may be undertaken by other governmental agencies or private non-profit organizations under permit or by agreement.
- 5) The County of Orange or CSA No. 26, successor to HBPD, may provide, in cooperation with other agencies and volunteers, user education and exposure to the historical and natural science features of regional harbors, beaches, parks and historical sites through interpretive programs, exhibits, publications and activities.
- 6) The natural resources of regional recreation facilities shall be evaluated for their preservation and protection. Provision shall be made for periodic monitoring of resource management plans to insure that natural areas are used appropriately.

e. Regional Recreation System Financing

- 1) New projects will be financed out of Harbors, Beaches and Park's CSA No. 26 Accumulative Capital Outlay Fund, provided the CSA No. 26 Operating Fund is projected to achieve sufficient future financing to support ongoing operation and maintenance.
- 2) Expenditure priorities for acquisition or development will be established by the Board of Supervisors with consideration given to policy recommendation of the Harbors, Beaches and Parks Commission.
- 3) Diligent efforts to identify and secure acquisition, development and operational grants shall be continuous policy.
- 4) Development planning of sites shall include an analysis of desirability and feasibility of concessionaire leases to offset public costs.
- 5) Cooperative agreements with local public agencies for joint operation and maintenance of regional recreation facilities sites, or areas and facilities within park sites may be sought.

f. Intergovernmental Coordination

The County of Orange should continue to participate and assist State and federal agencies in the planning, acquisition, development and management of their recreation facilities both within and adjacent to Orange County.

C. Regional Recreation Facilities Program Map

The Regional Recreation Facilities Program Map graphically depicts HBP's regional recreation program as articulated in the master plan's goals, objectives and policies. It also reflects what has been achieved through operative implementation programs. The map does not designate land use; rather, it identifies regionally significant open space/recreation features that possess physical, cultural, scenic or economic attributes which require consideration at subsequent levels of planning. These regional open space/recreation features are intended to benefit and be enjoyed by all existing and future county residents.

The program map is consistent with other elements of the General Plan. The map supports the Resources Element (Natural Resources, Open Space and Cultural-Historic Resources Components), the Transportation Element (Master Plan of Scenic Highways and Master Plan of Countywide Bikeways Components) and the other components of this element. The program map depicts existing and proposed regional recreation facilities including regional parks, harbors, beaches, County wildlife refuges and historical sites. With the exception of existing regional recreation facilities, all regional facilities are schematically mapped.

The following list includes existing and potential site or site expansion areas and identifies the range of opportunities for expanding the regional park system. The list of proposed regional recreation facility sites in no way exhausts all areas of regional significance in Orange County. There are sites located throughout Orange County that, while they do not meet the minimum 100 acre size criteria established for regional parks, have unique characteristics which are of importance to all citizens of Orange County and are therefore of regional significance. One such area exists in the city of Dana Point and is known as the Dana Point Headlands. This area is designated for Recreation (5.3), Conservation (5.41), or Other Open Space (5.4) purposes in the Dana Point Specific Plan. The Harbors, Beaches and Parks Commission adopted the following position: "The Dana Point Headlands property is considered a highly valuable potential regional recreational resource and should be secured for the public. It is understood that portions of this site will be acquired through dedication."

I. Existing Inland and Coastal Regional Recreation Facilities

A. Inland

Aliso and Wood Canyons Regional Park
Carbon Canyon Regional Park
Centennial Regional Park
Cye Featherly Regional Park
Fairview Regional Park

George Key Ranch Historic Site
Heritage Hill Historic Site
Irvine Coast Wilderness Park
Laguna Niguel Regional Park
Mile Square Regional Park
Modjeska Canyon Nature Preserve
Modjeska Estate Historic Site
Montanez Adobe Historic Site
Old Orange County Courthouse Historic Site
O'Neill Regional Park
Peralta Adobe Historic site
Ralph B. Clark Regional Park
Ronald W. Caspers Wilderness Park
Salt Creek Corridor Regional Park
Santiago Oaks Regional Park
Talbert Regional Park
Ted Craig Regional Park
Upper Newport Bay Regional Park
Wagon Wheel Canyon Wilderness Park
Whiting Ranch Wilderness Park
William Mason Regional Park
Yorba Cemetery Historic Site
Yorba Regional Park

B. Coastal

Aliso and Coast Royale Beaches
Bayside Drive Beach
Califia Beach Park
Capistrano Beach
Crescent Bay Point Park
Dana Point Harbor
Dana Point Marine Life Refuge
Doheny Beach Marine Life Refuge
Heisler Park Marine Life Refuge
Irvine Coast Marine Life Refuge
Laguna Beach Marine Life Refuge
Lantern Bay Park
Newport Beach Marine Life Refuge
Newport Dunes Aquatic Park
Newport Harbor
Niguel Marine Life Refuge
North Star Beach, Mariner's and 23rd Street Beaches
Poche Beach
Salt Creek Beach
Santa Ana River Mouth Beach
South Laguna Beaches (including Tablerock & Thousand Steps)
South Laguna Marine Life Refuge
Sunset Marina Park
Sunset Beach
Three Arch Cove Beach

II. Proposed Regional Recreation Facilities

Black Star Canyon Regional Park
Bolsa Chica Linear Regional Park
El Toro MCAS Regional Park
Hot Springs Canyon Wilderness Park
Laguna and Laurel Canyons Regional Park
Limestone Canyon Regional Park
Los Alamitos Naval Air Station Regional Park
Marine Corps LTA Station Regional Park
Olinda Landfill Regional Park
Peters Canyon Reservoir Regional Park
Potrero Los Pinos Regional Park
Prima Deshecha Landfill Regional Park
Sand Canyon Reservoir Regional Park
San Juan Canyon Regional Park
Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station Regional Park
Upper Trabuco Canyon Wilderness Park
Villa Park Basin Regional Park
Weir Canyon Wilderness Park
Unincorporated Coastline Beaches

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D. Implementation Programs

1. Acquisition Program

a. Description:

The Acquisition Program implements the Master Plan of Regional Recreation Facilities Program Map, supports the other components of this element, and assists in the implementation of the goals, objectives and policies of the Resources Element. Implementation of this program occurs through the negotiation of fee dedications of regional recreation facilities, followed by their expeditious acceptance, and by purchase to round-out or refine sites when fiscal resources permit.

b. Action:

- 1) Negotiate the location, shape, size, timing, treatment, improvements, buffering and quality of title for fee regional recreation facilities dedications.
- 2) Direct the acceptance of regional recreation facilities offers of dedication. Fee dedications shall be irrevocable and are to be offered to the County or its designee concurrent with the approval of the related private project or as soon thereafter as the offer can be prepared. The boundaries of such offers may be refined through the tentative tract map process.
- 3) Regional recreation facilities purchase opportunities may be aimed at acquiring entire regional recreation facility sites, but are largely aimed at acquiring inholdings and adjacent land parcels to round out, expand, and/or refine existing regional recreation facilities. Purchase opportunities are accomplished as follows:
 - a) Purchase opportunities are identified in the Board-approved 5 Year Capital Projects Program.
 - b) EMA requests GSA to undertake the necessary steps to acquire the regional recreation facilities.
 - c) GSA and EMA report to the Board of Supervisors requesting action.
 - d) The Board of Supervisors takes an action.
- 4) Regional recreation facilities donation opportunities are accomplished as follows:
 - a) Donor offers to dedicate fee or easement lands not associated with any development entitlements.

- b) EMA requests GSA to undertake the necessary steps to acquire the regional recreation facilities.
- c) GSA and EMA report to the Board of Supervisors requesting action.
- d) The Board of Supervisors takes an action.
- c. New or Existing Program: Existing
- d. Implementation Schedule: Ongoing
- e. Responsible Agencies:
 - 1) General Services Agency
 - 2) Environmental Management Agency
- f. Source of Funds:
 - 1) Harbors, Beaches and Parks District
 - 2) Local Park Trust Funds
 - 3) Developer Endowments
 - 4) Gifts

2. Development Program

a. Description:

The Development Program provides for orderly improvement of regional recreation facilities through design and construction to enhance their public use and enjoyment.

The emphasis of this program is to provide recreation improvements of a regional nature that are not ordinarily provided by municipalities or other agencies at local parks. These may include regional recreation facility improvements to accommodate power boating, sailing, ocean/lake/river swimming, surfing, water skiing, fishing, tent camping, recreational vehicle camping, off-road vehicle driving/riding, hiking, golfing, horseback riding, bicycling, picnicking, and beach and park visitation.

Design and construction of regional recreation facility improvements are undertaken in one of two ways:

- 1) County provides regional recreation facility open space improvements with public funds or by coordinating donations of same. In this context, design and construction projects are prioritized and scheduled in the Board-approved HBPD 5 Year Capital Projects Program and/or described in detail in annual EMA-Open Space/Recreation/Special Districts Program Office Program Reports (both updated annually).
- 2) Negotiation with developers to provide regional recreation facility improvements as conditions of approval. In this context, developers design and construct improvements to County specifications and approval, and dedicate them to the County or its designee along with the site.

b. Action:

- 1) In the case of HBPD-installed improvements:
 - a) Annually update HBPD 5 Year Capital Projects Program, and/or
 - b) Annually prepare EMA-Open Space/Recreation/Special Districts Program Office Program Report.
 - c) Coordinate with EMA-Public Works for the design and construction of projects.
- 2) In the case of developer-provided improvements, coordinate with EMA-Planning for negotiating necessary agreements with developers for the design and construction of regional recreation facility improvements, and secure bonding to guarantee their installation.

- c. New or Existing Program: Existing
- d. Implementation Schedule: Ongoing. Annually update the HBPD 5 Year Capital Projects Program and prepare the EMA-Open Space/Recreation/Special Districts Program Office Program Report.
- e. Responsible Agency: Environmental Management Agency
- f. Source of Funds: See Program No. 4, Financing Program.

3. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Program

a. Description:

The O&M Program is aimed at protecting the natural and man-made environment of regional recreation facilities from deterioration due to overuse and normal wear and tear. This may be accomplished by private contractors as opposed to County personnel when fiscal analysis shows that cost savings will be achieved. Integral to the O&M Program is the collection of Board-approved user fees and the monitoring of concessionaire performance, including maintenance. Recreation events and programs may be provided by the County through contracted services, agreements with local, community, and special interest groups, other governmental agencies or private non-profit groups.

b. Action:

- 1) Operate and maintain regional recreation facilities to protect the natural and man-made environment from deterioration due to overuse and normal wear and tear. Collect Board-approved user fees and monitor concessionaire performance.
- 2) Annually update 5 Year Operation and Maintenance Financing Plan and revenue projections. Excess revenues above current O&M needs, and O&M gifts, will indicate ability of County to acquire and develop new regional recreation facilities and add improvements to existing facilities.

c. New or Existing Program: Existing

d. Implementation Schedule: Ongoing. Annually update the Board-approved HBPD 5 Year Capital Projects Program and the Operation and Maintenance Financing Plan.

e. Responsible Agency: Environmental Management Agency

f. Source of Funds:

- 1) Harbors, Beaches and Parks District Operating Fund (property taxes, fees, interest and revenue from special events)
- 2) Special District Augmentation Fund
- 3) Negotiated Developer Endowments
- 4) Gifts

4. Financing Program

a. Description:

The Financing Program provides the financial planning basis for the acquisition, development, operation and maintenance of regional recreation facilities. This program includes an HBPD 5 Year Capital Projects Program and an Operation and Maintenance Financing Plan both updated annually by EMA. This plan identifies the fiscal capacity of the HBPD to acquire, develop, operate and maintain new regional recreation facilities, including Class I off-road bikeways, and make additional improvements to existing facilities.

b. Action:

- 1) Annually prepare the Board-approved 5 Year Capital Projects Program and the Operation and Maintenance Financing Plan.
- 2) Annually prepare the EMA/Director-approved EMA-Open Space/ Recreation/Special Districts Program Office Program Report.
- 3) Coordinate with EMA-Regulation, Public Works and Planning for the acquisition, development, operation and maintenance of regional recreation facilities.

c. New or Existing Program: Existing

d. Implementation Schedule: Ongoing

e. Responsible Agency: Environmental Management Agency

f. Source of Funds:

- 1) Harbors, Beaches and Parks District
- 2) Dana Point Harbor Tidelands Fund
- 3) Newport Bay Tidelands Fund
- 4) Sunset Harbor (Tidelands) Trust Fund
- 5) Off-Road Vehicle Fund
- 6) Federal Revenue Sharing Fund
- 7) Fish and Game Propagation Fund
- 8) Santa Ana River Environmental Enhancement Fund
- 9) Special District Augmentation Funds
- 10) User Fees

- 11) Concession Revenue
- 12) Grant Revenues
- 13) Local Park Trust Funds
- 14) Developer Endowments
- 15) Gifts
- 16) Revenues from Special Events

APPENDIX 1

REGIONAL RECREATION FACILITIES INVENTORY

The following is an inventory of regional recreation facilities in Orange County. It includes recreation facilities but does not exhaust all possible site opportunities.

HARBORS, BEACHES AND PARKS INLAND AND COASTAL RECREATION FACILITY ACREAGE (1990)

<u>INLAND REGIONAL RECREATION FACILITIES</u>	<u>ACREAGE*</u>
<u>Urban Regional Parks</u>	
Carbon Canyon Regional Park	131
Centennial Regional Park	107
Craig Regional Park	129
Fairview Regional Park	82
Forrest Paull Park	3
Laguna Niguel Regional Park	256
Ralph B. Clark Regional Park	91
Mason Regional park	343
Mile Square Regional Park	496
Salt Creek Corridor Regional Park	300
Yorba Regional Park	<u>166</u>
Subtotal	2,104

*SOURCES: 1986-1987 Parks and Recreation Program Report; EMA-ROWE Maps; GSA-Real Property Inventory; Assessor Records as updated August, 1984.

Natural Regional Parks

Aliso & Wood Canyon Regional Park	3,155
Featherly Regional Park*	315
Irvine Regional Park*	277
O'Neill Regional Park*	941
Santiago Oaks Regional Park*	364
Talbert Regional Park	137
Upper Newport Bay Regional Park	<u>127</u>
Subtotal	5,316

Wilderness

Wilderness Area of Featherly Regional Park	50
Wilderness Area of Irvine Regional Park	200
Vedanta Wilderness Area of O'Neill Regional Park	232
Arroyo Trabuco Wilderness Area of O'Neill Regional Park	935
Ronald W. Caspers Wilderness Park (Camping)	7,596
Santiago Oaks Regional Park	68
Wagon Wheel Canyon Regional Park	475
Weir Canyon Wilderness Park	210
Whiting Ranch Wilderness Park	<u>1,557</u>
Subtotal	11,323

Nature Preserve

Modjeska Canyon Nature Preserve	<u>86</u>
Subtotal	86

* Does not include wilderness areas.

Historical Sites

Key Ranch	2.2
Modjeska Estate Historical Site	14.4
Old Courthouse	2.0
Peralta Adobe	0.4
Heritage Hill (Serrano Historical Park)	4.0
Yorba Cemetery	<u>1.0</u>
Subtotal	24.0

COASTAL REGIONAL RECREATION FACILITIES

Aliso and Coast Royale Beaches ⁽³⁾	21
Bayside Drive ⁽⁴⁾	0.5
Capistrano Beach ⁽³⁾	8
Crescent Bay Point Park ⁽³⁾	2
Dana Point Harbor ⁽²⁾ (including Lantern Bay Park)	441
11th Street Beach ⁽⁴⁾	0.25
Lower Newport Bay ⁽²⁾	105
Mariners Beach ⁽⁴⁾	0.5
Newport Dunes Aquatic Park ⁽¹⁾	71
North Star Beach ⁽⁴⁾	16
Poche Beach ⁽⁴⁾	1
23rd Street Beach ⁽⁴⁾	7
Salt Creek Beach Park ⁽³⁾	38
Santa Ana River Mouth ⁽⁴⁾	5.37
South Laguna Beaches	
(from Dumont Drive to 10th Avenue	
excluding Aliso and Coast Royale Beaches) ⁽⁴⁾	29
Sunset Marina Park ⁽¹⁾	99
Sunset Beach ⁽³⁾	55
Three Arch Bay ⁽⁴⁾	<u>0.3</u>

Subtotal 879.92

INLAND AND COASTAL TOTAL ACREAGE 19,732.92

- (1) Aquatic Harbor Park
- (2) Multi-Purpose Harbor
- (3) Beach Park
- (4) Shoreline Beach

PROPOSED RECREATION FACILITIES

<u>Site</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1. Aliso and Wood Canyons	Board of Supervisors Resolution 84-477 made proposal authorized project of the Harbors, Beaches and Parks District. Memorandum of Understanding dated September 19, 1982 (Board Resolution No. 82-96) provides for assistance from State Coastal Conservancy. Core area consists of a 3,400 acre dedication offer from Aliso Viejo Co. which expires on April 24, 1994. Land dedications from adjacent property owners will complete the park.
2. Black Star Canyon	Area includes private inholdings within Cleveland National Forest. Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 78-202 directed EMA to communicate with the U.S. Forest Service for cooperative planning purposes. Potential exists for joint powers agreement or other mechanism providing for future development and operation as a County regional park within the National Forest.
3. Bolsa Chica	Site is a proposed linear regional park and harbor with active uses to complement the adjacent State Ecological Reserve and to serve as linkage between inland and coastal recreation facilities operated by other agencies. Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 80-30 authorized Bolsa Chica Linear Regional Park as a project of Orange County Harbors, Beaches and Parks District.
4. El Toro M.C.A.S.	No indication that Defense Department will release site in future; however, designation should be maintained for long-term planning options.
5. Hot Springs Canyon	Although the hot springs are within Caspers Regional Park, Hot Springs Canyon should be retained for expansion of Caspers and as trail corridor linking to Cleveland National Forest. Presence of county's largest waterfall is a significant feature. Substantial forest of alders is present. Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 78-202 directed EMA to communicate with the U.S. Forest Service for cooperative planning purposes. Potential exists for joint powers agreement or other mechanism providing for future development and operation as a County regional park within the National Forest.
6. Irvine Coast Regional Park	A 2,600 acre resource conservation easement to be dedicated by The Irvine Co., followed by a public access easement program which shall subsequently convert to fee, per Board of Supervisors

Resolution No. 81-1540. Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 84-477 authorized Irvine Coast Regional Park as a project of the Harbors, Beaches and Parks District.

7. Laguna and Laurel Canyons Site primarily encompasses a proposed regional park and open space dedication offer of 1,250 acres which includes Laurel Canyon and a portion of Laguna Canyon from The Irvine Company, per Board Resolution No. 84-1219B. Site also includes potential purchase of approximately 67 acres from the City of Laguna Beach in Sycamore Hills per Board of Resolution 84-115. Site also affords linkage of Crystal Cove State Beach Park and Irvine Coast Regional Park to Aliso/Wood Canyon Regional Park site.
8. Limestone Canyon Formerly Limestone/Santiago, this site has been reconfigured to include upper Santiago Creek and unique geologic formations (the Sinks) in Limestone Canyon. Together with the Whiting Ranch Regional Park site, these combined watersheds represent an opportunity for the largest regional park in Orange County.
9. Los Alamitos Air Station No indication that the Defense Department will release site in future; however, designation should be maintained for long-term planning options.
10. Marine Corps L.T.A. No indication that the Defense Department will release site in future; however, designation should be maintained for long-term planning options, aimed at focusing on preserving the National Historic Site blimp hangers.
11. Olinda Disposal Site Site currently owned by County and used for sanitary landfill. When current use is terminated, recommend conversion of the site to a regional park. Planning efforts to design site as as off-road vehicle park were ordered discontinued by Board of Supervisors Minute Order dated April 1, 1980.
12. Peters Canyon Reservoir Site focuses on upper and lower Peters Canyon Reservoirs and was the subject of regional park boundary study completed in 1978. Consists of a proposed dedication from The Irvine Co. and creek-side landowners downstream of lower reservoir. Core dedication to be triggered upon approval of East Orange Specific Plan and subsequent annexation of the City of Orange.

13. Potrero Los Pinos Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 78-202 directed EMA to communicate with the U.S. Forest Service for cooperative planning purposes. Potential exists for joint powers agreement or other mechanism to provide future development and operation as a County regional park within the National Forest.
14. Prima Deshecha Site is currently owned by County and used for a sanitary landfill. Board of Supervisors Minute Order dated December 7, 1976 authorized Regional Park General Development Plan for this site. Talega annexation to the City of San Clemente is conditioned to yield an offer of dedication for substantial acreage dedication from Rancho Mission Viejo.
15. Salt Creek Corridor Site consists of contiguous dedication offers made by various landowners along Salt Creek and San Juan Arroyo inland of Pacific Coast Highway in Laguna Niguel.
16. Sand Canyon Reservoir Close proximity to existing Mason Regional Park suggests expansion possibilities to include reservoir. Site consists of Sand Canyon reservoir owned by IRWD and surrounding acreage owned by The Irvine Company. City of Irvine has indicated willingness to transfer open space dedications in the area to the County for inclusion in this proposed regional park.
17. San Juan Canyon Principal feature is San Juan Creek with opportunities for fishing and river swimming. Sandy river beaches and rockery dams enhance this potential. Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 78-202 directed EMA to communicate with the U.S. Forest Service for cooperative planning purposes. Potential exists for joint powers agreement or other mechanism to provide for future development and operation as a County regional park within the National Forest.
18. Seal Beach Naval Weapons Station No indication that the Defense Department will release site in future; however, designation should be maintained for long-term planning options.
19. Upper Trabuco Canyon Area includes private inholdings within Cleveland National Forest. Site is recognized as the largest forest of alders in Orange County. Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 78-202 directed EMA to communicate with the U.S. Forest Service for cooperative planning purposes. Potential exists

for joint powers agreement or other mechanism to provide for future development and operation as a County regional park within the National Forest.

20. Upper Newport Bay

A portion of the upper bay is now a State Ecological Reserve. A regional park may complement this facility with more active uses to buffer adjacent land development.

21. Villa Park Basin

Will facilitate expansion of Irvine Regional Park and linkage to Santiago Oaks Regional Park and Weir Canyon.

22. Weir Canyon

This site is recognized as one of the most extensive oak forests in Orange County. Weir Canyon has been recommended for nomination to the National Register of Historical Places by the State Historical Resources Commission.

Board of Supervisors Resolution No. 84-882 considered the Weir Canyon Park-Road Study and directed the EMA to revise the proposed park boundaries in accordance with Park Boundary Alternative VIII. The study also identified significant sand and gravel deposits representing a valuable local natural resource (Resources Element, 1984) located in and near Weir Canyon and recommended further study be taken of the resource potential and its compatibility with the regional park. The value of a close local source for aggregate may suggest the approval of some sites for excavation with the condition that environmental resources are protected and/or enhanced and a regional park is provided for.

23. Whiting Ranch

Core area consists of 1,100 acres to be dedicated by land owner per Board Resolution No. 81-1359, together with dedications from surrounding landowners.

24. Unincorporated
Coastline Beaches

All unincorporated area beaches and access thereto are to be sought.

CHAPTER FIVE: MASTER PLAN OF LOCAL PARKS COMPONENT

A. Introduction

Local park planning has evolved over the last three decades in Orange County. Prior to 1950, County recreation facilities consisted solely of harbor facilities, beaches and regional parks. Provision of local parks was left to the cities and school districts on the assumption that the establishment and operation of local parks was an activity best left to the urbanized incorporated areas, since unincorporated areas remained largely rural.

The first steps toward County provision of local parks occurred in the mid-1950s, when attempts were made to program the size, shape, type and location of public local park sites on area general plans, usually adjacent to proposed school sites. This was not part of a formal process and decisions were made on a project-by-project basis.

In 1960, the Regional Park Committee of the Associated Chambers of Commerce (the precursor of the Orange County Chamber of Commerce) recommended that a specific agency be established to acquire, operate and maintain regional parks and, subsequently, a "Regional Parks Advisory Committee" was created. By early 1961, the new committee had secured the adoption of a park standard of ten acres of land for every 1,000 people--six acres for regional park land and four acres for local park land. When the Master Plan of Regional Parks was adopted in 1963, it formalized the local park ratio of four acres per 1,000 persons, but did not specify how it would be implemented.

The Quimby Act (A. B. 1150), enacted by the State in 1965, provided the implementation mechanism for local park development. This legislation enabled local agencies to require the dedication of local park acreage, the payment of fees, or a combination thereof, as part of the subdivision process. This authorization, however, was not utilized until the early 1970s.

It was during the 1970s that the provision of local parks became an important factor in the planning of new developments in the urbanizing unincorporated County area. The Planned Community development process provided a logical opportunity to designate and acquire local park sites as a part of the overall development of the community. Subsequently, the requirement that Planned Community development plans contain local park sites established a "de facto" County policy regarding local parks in developing areas.

Recognizing the need to make this policy explicit, the Board of Supervisors adopted a policy statement in 1970 which stated that the County, in its stewardship role for future cities, would develop and maintain local park land in unincorporated areas pending their future annexation or incorporation. Further Board action required that all area general plans (which have since been incorporated into the Community Profiles (Component III) of the Advance Planning Program) include a local park element and that a local park plan and ordinance based on the Quimby Act be prepared. This directive resulted in the adoption of the Interim Plan of Local Parks and the Local Park Code in 1971. Based on a need to clarify desirable characteristics of

local park sites and creditable public park land intended to satisfy the Local Park Code, administrative policies and procedures regarding local park site criteria (e.g., minimum size, shape, maximum slope, encumbrances) were established.

Purpose of Component:

The Master Plan of Local Parks Component articulates goals, objectives and policies and provides implementation programs to meet the local recreation needs of the unincorporated County area. The Master Plan of Local Parks, in conjunction with the Local Park Code, is intended to provide for comprehensive local park planning and programming (i.e., acquisition, development, operation, maintenance, and financing).

The provision of local parks is an important County function. It is the responsibility of the County, in its stewardship role for unincorporated area residents, to ensure that adequate public park land is provided concurrent with development approvals. Determining the type of local park, its size, shape and location, as well as the details of acquisition, development, operation, maintenance, and financing are essential at the time new communities are planned. The Local Park Code, the local park implementing mechanism, requires 2.5 acres of land per 1,000 persons when residential dwelling units are proposed. The code also allows for the payment of in lieu fees or a combined provision of park land and payment of in lieu fees when the community is better served through the provision of park land outside but near the property served. Proposals with 50 or fewer dwelling units meet Local Park Code requirements by payment of in lieu fees. Fees are placed in a Local Park Trust Fund intended to provide for the acquisition and development of local park sites in the general area which serve the future residents of the property from which the fees are derived.

Characteristics of Local Parks

Local parks* are generally improved with sports fields, open play areas, play equipment, landscaped areas, trails, etc., to enhance and intensify outdoor recreational opportunities. They fulfill the specialized role of meeting neighborhood and community recreation needs and, in doing so, contribute to the County's comprehensive recreation planning efforts. Also, local parks preserve sites of archaeological/paleontological, historical, cultural or natural resource significance, and provide views. Local parks generally are distinguished by their geographic service area, clientele, facilities, size and location. Local parks include all sub-regional public parks in the unincorporated area, specifically:

- o Mini-Parks - A mini-park is a small, passive local park, generally of 2,500 square feet to one acre in size. While some are pre-planned as

*Local Park: A parcel, or contiguous parcels, of land which is owned, operated and maintained by a public agency or which is a privately owned and/or operated and maintained which has been approved for local park credit under the Local Park Code and which provides recreational land and facilities for the benefit and enjoyment of the residents and visitors of Orange County.

structured urban open spaces in the fabric of new developments, others are developed on vacant lots in older neighborhoods that have been combined and converted to recreation use. Size and location are usually determined by the availability of vacant land. Mini-parks are essentially a substitute for a backyard and are normally provided in higher density areas. They are expensive to maintain and difficult to administer, but serve an important function, especially in highly urbanized areas. These parks may serve any age group, depending on the characteristics of the neighborhood. They usually feature play apparatus, a paved area for wheeled toys, benches, and landscape treatment. They may also feature children's play areas, quiet game areas, and some sports activities such as multi-purpose courts, if space allows. Some mini-parks are natural areas with minimal improvements (e.g., benches) which safeguard identified archaeo/paleo sites, other natural resources, or serve as viewpoints.

- o View/Lookout Parks - View/lookout parks are generally small (under two acres) passive sites, either natural or landscaped, provided to take advantage of a specific site opportunity from which unique views can be enjoyed.
- o Neighborhood Parks - A neighborhood park is any general use local park developed to serve the active recreation needs of a particular neighborhood within a community. The size of the park depends on the population within its service area and the extent of desired amenities, but usually ranges from two to 20 acres. Typically, neighborhood parks have a maximum service radius of one-half mile and are within walking or bicycling distance of park patrons. They may feature such amenities as landscaping, a children's play area, active ball fields, multi-purpose playfields, game courts, open turf areas and lighting for night use. In some cases, a neighborhood park may provide off-street parking and rest rooms.
- o Community Parks - A community park is typically a 20- to 50-acre local park generally designed to meet the active recreational needs of several neighborhoods. These parks are intended to serve drive-to clientele within a radius of up to three miles. They contain facilities which require more space than neighborhood parks and which may include but not be limited to: extensive landscaping; nature areas; multi-purpose playfields for softball, baseball, soccer and football; court sport facilities for basketball, racquetball/handball and tennis; swimming pools; and community centers with adequate off-street parking. Community parks provide the greatest economy of scale in terms of active and passive recreation potential and cost of maintenance and operation, and are generally included within large planned communities.

B. Goals, Objectives and Policies

1. Goals and Objectives

Goal 1: Provide adequate local park sites to meet the recreation needs of existing and future residents and preserve natural resources within unincorporated Orange County.

Objective 1: Designate local park sites which provide recreation development potential for existing and future county residents.

Goal 2: Develop local park sites with recreation facilities designed to meet the active recreational needs and preserve natural resources of each community within unincorporated Orange County.

Objective 2: Develop local park sites to provide recreational facilities to meet the active recreational needs of each community within the unincorporated county.

Goal 3: Operate and maintain local park facilities for each community within unincorporated Orange County for which there exists a local park maintenance agency.

Objective 3: Achieve a local park system which meets the active recreational needs of each community within the unincorporated County for which there exists a local park maintenance agency.

Goal 4: Generate sufficient financing to fund local park needs for park acquisition, development, operation and maintenance.

Objective 4: Secure revenues to finance local park needs (i.e., park acquisition, development, operation and maintenance within each community).

2. Policies

a. Local Park Implementing Authority and Role

1) Implementing Authority

County's local recreation network is administered under the jurisdictional authority of the County of Orange, its County Service Areas, and special Park and Recreation Districts.

2) Local Park Role

The role of the County's local parks program within unincorporated territory shall be threefold:

- a) To acquire public local park land and to the extent financially feasible to improve and maintain these parks for present and future residents;
- b) To insure that parks that have received Local Park Code credit shall exist in perpetuity and be available to the public at such time as deemed appropriate, and;
- c) To land bank park sites for future development in a stewardship role for future municipalities.

b. Local Park Acquisition, Development, Operations, Maintenance, and Financing

- 1) To acquire, develop, operate and maintain local park lands in the unincorporated area, in addition to those lands acquired or proposed to be acquired for regional park purposes, in order to provide places for the present and future active recreational activities of the residents and to provide amenities to landscaped open space.
- 2) To administer local park activities in unincorporated areas.
- 3) To distribute, in the interest of public convenience and accessibility, local park lands throughout the unincorporated areas in an amount suitable to the provision of an optimum variety of facilities.
 - a) To acquire local park lands consistent with the recreation needs of the local user population.
 - b) To acquire park lands by requiring residential developers to provide a minimum of 2.5 net acres of usable local park land (i.e., park land that is relatively level, served by utilities, for multi-purpose playfields, court sports, etc.) for each prospective 1,000 residents. (See Appendix 3, Local Park Site Criteria.) In no case shall the credit given for park land and improvements exceed the total requirement under the Local Park Code. No credit banking shall be permitted when a developer provides the full requirement in acreage and also provides improvements.
 - c) To acquire, develop, maintain, and operate neighborhood, community, view/lookout and special use local parks to meet the recreation needs of present and future residents within the unincorporated area.
 - d) Developers may be required to improve local park sites as a condition of approval for General Plan amendments, zone changes, area plans, feature plans, and/or subdivision maps.
 - e) To consider private parks, improvements and facilities toward the fulfillment of Local Park Code requirements. (See Appendix 1, Local Park Implementation Plan Criteria: Private Parks, Facilities and Improvements.)
- 4) To acquire local park lands in unincorporated areas to provide active recreation facilities to meet the needs of present and future residents through dedications, or irrevocable offers of dedication, in fee title from residential developers.

- 5) To prepare County Service Area Master Plans, where applicable, for local parks (consistent with this Master Plan of Local Parks); and to plan, design, and develop individual parks that are consistent with the County Service Area Master Plans and Local Park Guidelines. (See Appendix 2, Local Park Guidelines: Site Characteristics, Acquisition, Design, Maintenance and Funding.)
- 6) To operate and maintain local parks to satisfy the active and passive recreational needs of residents within the unincorporated area.
- 7) To provide funding for local parks primarily through property taxes allocated to County Service Areas but, in special circumstances, through other sources such as Special District Augmentation Funds, revenue sharing funds, grants and user fees.
- 8) To establish a financing plan which:
 - a) Proposes projects for future park site acquisition and development.
 - b) Identifies the types of improvements to be made and the source of funds to be utilized for present and future operation and maintenance.

C. Local Park Mapping

The mapping of existing local parks, park sites, and offered park sites within unincorporated Orange County is found in the Community Profiles (Component III) of the Advance Planning Program. The Community Profiles present specific community level information including land use, demographics and environmental conditions. Local parks provide for the local recreation needs at a community level and are appropriately mapped in the Community Profiles. Local parks illustrated in the Community Profiles are schematically mapped.

D. Implementation Programs

1. Acquisition Program

- a. Description: The Local Parks Acquisition Program is a mechanism which identifies and secures local park sites that meet the local recreational needs of residents in unincorporated Orange County. While some park sites are occasionally purchased outright, this program is largely implemented through the County Local Park Code authorized by State Government Code Section 66477 (Quimby Act). Implementation of this program occurs either through fee dedication, the payment of in lieu fees, or a combination thereof. In planned communities, the Local Park Code is supported by the preparation of a Local Park Implementation Plan.

Local park land can also be acquired as a condition of approval for a General Plan amendment, zone change, feature plan and/or area plan. In this case, the condition is a measure to mitigate the project's impacts on the environment.

b. Action:

Negotiate the location, shape, size, buffering, and quality of title for public or private local park dedications or acquisitions.

1) Public Local Parks

Offers of fee dedication for public local parks are accepted based upon financial capability of the grantee (County or its designee, generally a local park maintenance agency*) to maintain and operate the parks. All offers of dedication are irrevocable and are made to the County or its designee concurrent with recordation of final subdivision maps in compliance with conditions of approval for said subdivision maps or by separate recorded instrument. Offers of dedication are placed in a land bank inventory maintained by the EMA.

2) Private Local Parks

- (a) In the case of a private park for which more than 50% Local Park Code credit is granted, the County receives a private local park easement, the terms and conditions of which shall be approved by the Director, EMA.
- (b) At least 75% of the Local Park Code requirement for a Planned Community shall be met by public parks, or in lieu fees, or a combination of both.
- (c) At least 1/3 of the Local Park Code requirement for the Coto de Caza Specific Plan shall be met by public parks, or in lieu fees, or a combination of both.

*The local park maintenance agency is most frequently a County Service Area (CSA) or a special Park and Recreation District.

- c. New or Existing Program: Existing
- d. Implementation Schedule: Ongoing
- e. Responsible Agency: Environmental Management Agency
- f. Source of Funds:
 - 1) Local Park Trust Fund
 - 2) Special District Augmentation Funds
 - 3) Local Park Maintenance Agency Funds
 - 4) Grants
 - 5) Special Taxes (subject to two-thirds approval of local voters)
 - 6) Contributions

NOTE: See Appendix 1, Local Park Implementation Plan Criteria; Appendix 2, Local Park Guidelines; and Appendix 3, Local Park Site Criteria.

2. Land Bank Inventory

a. Description: This program assists the expeditious handling of offers of dedication by maintaining a record of each offer of dedication. Offers of dedication will be accepted if local park maintenance agencies are financially capable of assuming ongoing operation and maintenance costs. If no such financial capability exists, then public local park dedication offers shall be banked in a stewardship role for future acceptance by the County or another public agency or local jurisdiction.

b. Action:

Evaluate improvements and expanded capabilities of the Land Bank Inventory. The evaluation includes:

- 1) The timing between acceptance of offers of dedication and the development of a local park;
- 2) The development of local parks for active and passive recreation;
- 3) A comparison of park development costs versus maintenance costs;
- 4) The update and prioritization of offers of dedication for acceptance;
- 5) Considering recommendations from Municipal Advisory Councils, community coordinating councils and homeowners' associations regarding park site selection.

c. New or Existing Program: Existing

d. Implementation Schedule: Ongoing

e. Responsible Agency: Environmental Management Agency

- f. Source of Funds:
- 1) Local Park Trust Fund
 - 2) Local Park Maintenance Agency Funds
 - 3) Grants
 - 4) General Fund

3. Development Program

- a. Description: The emphasis of the Development Program shall be to satisfy the active local park recreation needs within a community. This program provides for the orderly improvement of local park land through the design and construction of facilities that enhance their public use and enjoyment. Local parks are intended to address the varied local recreation needs of Orange County residents and, therefore, include mini-parks, view/lookout parks, neighborhood parks, and community parks.

Design and construction of local park improvements are undertaken in one of two ways:

- 1) County negotiates with developers for the treatment, nature and timing of local park improvements as conditions of approval for General Plan amendments, zone changes, area plan, feature plan, and/or subdivision map approvals. In this context, developers either enter into an agreement with the County or bond for the design and construction of local park improvements to County specifications and approval, and irrevocably offer and/or dedicate them to the County along with the local park.
- 2) County provides local park improvements with public funds.

b. Action:

- 1) Program County-installed facilities and improvements when the financial capability of the local park maintenance agency permits their development, operation and maintenance in the foreseeable future.
- 2) In the case of developer-provided improvements, negotiate necessary agreements with developers for the design and construction of local park improvements, and secure bonding to guarantee their installation.

c. New or Existing Program: Existing

d. Implementation Schedule: Ongoing

e. Responsible Agency: Environmental Management Agency

f. Source of Funds: See Program No. 5, Financing Program

NOTE: See Appendix 1, Local Park Implementation Plan Criteria; Appendix 2, Local Park Guidelines; Appendix 3, Local Park Site Criteria.

4. Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Program

- a. Description: The Operation and Maintenance Program operates and maintains existing local park land, facilities and improvements. Future O&M responsibilities are contingent upon the County's financial capability to assume corresponding O&M costs.
- b. Action:
 - 1) Operate and maintain local parks at an efficient per acre cost.
 - 2) Excess revenues above current O&M needs, and O&M gifts, may indicate ability of County to accept new local park dedications.
 - 3) Assume new O&M responsibilities, when possible, based on excess revenues, if any, detected in item 2 above.
- c. New or Existing Program: Existing
- d. Implementation Schedule: Ongoing
- e. Responsible Agency: Environmental Management Agency
- f. Source of Funds:
 - 1) Local Park Trust Fund
 - 2) Local Park Maintenance Agency Funds
 - 3) Special District Augmentation Funds
 - 4) Grants
 - 5) General Fund

NOTE: See Appendix 1, Local Park Implementation Plan Criteria; Appendix 2, Local Park Guidelines.

5. Financing Program

- a. Description: The Financing Program provides the financial planning basis for the acquisition, development, operation and maintenance of local park lands. This program identifies the fiscal ability of the County Service Areas to acquire, develop, operate and maintain new local park lands and facilities.
- b. Action:
 - 1) Annually update the Board-approved County Service Area budgets as described in the Operation and Maintenance Financing Plan.
 - 2) Coordinate with EMA-Public Works, Regulation, and Planning for the acquisition, development, operation and maintenance of local parks and/or local park improvements.
- c. New or Existing Program: Existing
- d. Implementation Schedule: Ongoing
- e. Responsible Agency: Environmental Management Agency
- f. Source of Funds:
 - 1) Local Park Trust Fund
 - 2) Local Park Maintenance Agency Funds
 - 3) Special District Augmentation Funds
 - 4) Grants
 - 5) General Fund
 - 6) Special Taxes (subject to two-thirds approval of local voters)

NOTE: See Appendix 2, Local Park Guidelines.

LOCAL PARK IMPLEMENTATION PLAN CRITERIA:
PRIVATE PARKS, FACILITIES AND IMPROVEMENTS

BACKGROUND:

The County Local Park Code requires the provision of local park land, or the payment of in lieu fees, or a combination of both as a means of meeting the local park and recreation needs of present and future county residents. Pursuant to the Local Park Code, any person may apply for a modification of methods used in fulfilling requirements of the Code. A Park Implementation Plan approved pursuant to this Component and the Code may serve as a master park modification.

In some instances, private parks and recreation facilities serve the local park needs of residents and may be provided in lieu of public parks. In this context, private parks and recreation facilities may satisfy up to 100% of the County's Local Park Code requirements subject to the criteria described in this Appendix 1.

For a private local park to receive full credit it must meet all County criteria and there must be an offer of a private local park easement, the terms and conditions of which shall be approved by the Director, EMA, made to and accepted by the County or its successor. In order for a private park to receive more than 50% Local Park Code credit, it must include the private local park easement. In a Planned Community at least 75% of the Local Park Code requirement shall be met by public parks, or in lieu fees, or a combination of both. At least 1/3 of the Local Park Code requirement for the Coto de Caza Specific Plan shall be met by public parks, or in lieu fees, or a combination of both.

The following criteria shall be used by the Subdivision Committee to review applications for park implementation plans and park modifications. Further, they shall be used to determine the amount of Local Park Code credit that shall be established and be allocated upon approval of future park modification requests/amendments by the Subdivision Committee.

For planned communities, the planned community development plan map designates, among other important information, the general location of local parks. As such, the development plan map may function as a park implementation plan when supported by information describing the general size, status (public or private) and types of facilities planned for the local park.

CRITERIA:

1. In order for private park acreage and facilities to receive a maximum of 100% park credit, it shall:
 - a. meet County Local Park Code acreage requirements (less acreage than County requirements results in less credit); and
 - b. be improved (less than full improvements results in proportionately less credit);
 - c. be maintained by the developer or his assigns (for example, homeowners' association).

- d. include an offer of a private local park easement, made to and accepted by the County or its successor, the terms and conditions which shall be approved by the Director, EMA (required when a private park receives more than 50% Local Park Code credit).
2. EMA is responsible for reviewing and approving plans and specifications, in accordance with plans and development schedule acceptable to Director, EMA or designee.
3. Private park acreage and facilities shall be developed in accordance with Appendix 3, Local Park Site Criteria.
4. Residential membership in a homeowners' association and payment towards private recreation facilities is mandatory.
5. Covenants, Conditions, and Restrictions (CC&Rs) include procedures for operation and maintenance of private open space and recreation facilities, and provision for Director, EMA to exercise full veto power over any proposal for dissolution or reduction in facilities, activities or maintenance.
6. The following uses may be considered for Local Park Code credit:
 - a. Open turf areas (including but not limited to baseball and softball fields, soccer fields, football fields, field hockey, bowling greens).
 - b. Pools (swimming and wading) large enough to accommodate water sports activities.
 - c. Game courts (including but not limited to handball courts, tennis courts, badminton courts, paddle tennis courts, squash courts, volleyball courts).
 - d. Jacuzzis and spas when connected and integral to a swimming pool facility.
 - e. Swimming areas in lakes in conjunction with a shoreline beach area of equal size.
7. The following uses shall not be considered for Local Park Code credit:
 - a. Golf courses.
 - b. Boating and fishing lakes.
 - c. Archery ranges.
 - d. Equestrian centers.
 - e. Saunas and hot tubs.
 - f. Community activity buildings.

APPENDIX 2
LOCAL PARK GUIDELINES:
SITE CHARACTERISTICS, ACQUISITION, DESIGN,
MAINTENANCE & FUNDING

The following guidelines are provided to assist in providing individual local parks:

SERVICE AREAS

1. A County Service Area authorized to provide extended local park and recreation services or a Park and Recreation District shall be the basic unit for detailed local park planning.
2. County Service Area/Park and Recreation District plans for local parks and site plans for individual parks shall be prepared in close cooperation with Municipal Advisory Councils, interested and Board-designated homeowners'/community service associations, and landowners and developers, as applicable. Plans may also be coordinated with the Orange County Harbors, Beaches and Parks Commission, as appropriate.
3. County Service Area/Park and Recreation District plans for local parks shall identify existing and future park sites, acquisition and development procedures, schedules, operational and maintenance responsibilities and financing plans with alternatives. Where practicable, alternatives to future sites shall be identified.
4. Community and specific land use plans within or partially within County Service Areas or Park and Recreation Districts shall include a local park component consistent with the local parks plan for the County Service Area or Park and Recreation District.

ACQUISITION

1. Excess publicly held lands shall be designated and acquired for local park use when need and feasibility have been demonstrated.
2. Gifts of land shall be accepted and tax delinquent land shall be acquired for local park use when need and suitability for local park purposes have been demonstrated and found superior to need and suitability for other public uses.
3. Existing housing units shall be acquired for local park sites only upon a finding that housing stock in low- or moderate-income communities will not be reduced.

LOCATION

1. Local park sites shall be strategically distributed throughout unincorporated area communities giving due regard for the availability of other recreational facilities in the area.
2. Local parks, to the extent practicable, shall be centrally located within the residential areas they serve.

3. Local park sites shall be located adjacent to school sites, whenever practicable, and in a manner enhancing the open space and recreational opportunities of the school grounds.
4. Where practicable, local park sites shall be located adjacent to existing or designated open spaces and on existing or designated trails. Trail rest stops shall be provided in local parks located on trail systems consistent with the trail system plans.
5. Local park sites shall be located so that hiking, bicycle and equestrian trails may provide linkages between local parks except where clearly not appropriate.
6. Local park sites shall not be located within high noise areas as per the Noise Element, or air pollution impact areas hazardous to the health of the users.
7. Local park sites shall have potable water supply, electricity and sewage service available, as appropriate.
8. Archaeological, geological, historical and paleontological features may be included within a park site when provisions for their preservation are made.
9. Local park sites shall include existing trees and other plant material of particular value in park development and use.
10. Facilities within a 25-year frequency flood plain (Orange County Flood Control District Hydrology Manual) will receive no Local Park Code credit. Facilities located within a 25- to 50-year flood plain may receive up to 50% of the required Local Park Code credit if it is located in a multi-use flood control (retention basin)/recreation facility. If credit is to be given for improvements located within a retention basin, a plan of the improvements shall first be approved by the Director of EMA.

Any recreation facilities within flood plains shall be planned to accommodate the additional risk.

No Local Park Code credit shall be given for any flood control improvements within local park sites.

MEETING COMMUNITY NEEDS

1. Neighborhood parks shall generally provide recreational facilities consistent with small service radii having primarily pedestrian access. Typical amenities include children's play areas, court games, multi-purpose play areas and landscaping.
2. Community parks shall generally provide recreation facilities consistent with communitywide activities, and shall furnish adequate parking and good access to transportation routes. A community building, swimming pool, ample

court and large field areas (which may be lighted) may be provided, with landscaping and picnic areas for passive activities.

3. Special use parks may be designated where unique environmental opportunities, historical landmarks, important archaeological and paleontological finds, or special user needs justify deviating from the more conventional local park.
4. Local park sites shall be of a size and shall contain usable areas suitable for efficient operation and maintenance. (See Appendix 3, Local Park Site Criteria.)
5. Regional park and regional open space areas shall not be used to meet developer acreage requirements for local parks.
6. An optimum variety of recreation facilities shall be provided to meet the specific needs of the user population.
7. Local parks shall be designed to provide facilities complementary with the recreation, educational and conservation opportunities in the area.
8. Improvement of local parks by developers, whenever required, shall be phased with the anticipated completion of one-half of the residential units to be constructed in the area; or may be phased in accordance with an approved park modification.
9. Municipal Advisory Councils or Board-designated community/homeowners' associations shall be invited to play an advisory role in the design and development of local parks, as appropriate.
10. Developers, interested property owners, and civic groups shall be encouraged to donate time, materials and funds toward the early implementation of local park development.
11. Local park sites shall be located and designed so that the development and maintenance may provide high visibility and accessibility for law enforcement efforts consistent with the basic recreation purposes of the facility.

MAINTENANCE

1. Developers (their assigns or successors) shall maintain the local parks which they construct until such time as the parks are accepted by the County or its designee.
2. Cooperative recreation and maintenance agreements may be pursued with school districts, developers, and/or homeowners' associations when local parks are adjacent to public schools and when such agreements maximize the recreation potential of both facilities.
3. Communities and other organizations (e.g., YMCA, school districts) throughout the unincorporated area may have the opportunity for providing recreation programs at local parks.

FUNDING

1. Maintenance and operating costs are to be kept consistent with the ability and willingness of the local residents to pay.
2. Cooperative maintenance agreements shall be arranged with other public agencies when economies can be achieved.
3. Local area beneficiaries shall assume the majority of the costs required to provide recreational facilities and programs.
4. Outside sources of funding, such as grants, to acquire and develop local parks shall be aggressively pursued.
5. Harbors, Beaches and Parks District funds may be used for development and maintenance of those areas of local parks determined to be of regional significance (e.g., historical facility, regional trail) after a public hearing conducted pursuant to the State Harbors and Navigation Code.
6. Gifts of land and money for local park purposes shall be accepted provided they are consistent with stated County policies.

COUNTY ASSISTANCE

1. Those provisions of the Local Park Code, adopted pursuant to State enabling legislation, and relating to the private development of land, shall be administered by the County for local park maintenance agencies at no cost to the maintenance agencies and in cooperation with maintenance agencies having governing boards separate from the County (Park and Recreation Districts).
2. Upon request of a Park and Recreation District, the County may by formal agreement provide services such as surveying, right-of-way engineering, plans and contract documents preparation, and construction and contract administration. Such services shall be reimbursable.
3. Maintenance and/or operation of local parks in a Park and Recreation District may be performed by the County upon request of the district, and at the district's expense.
4. Maintenance and/or operation of local parks within a regional park may be performed by the County upon request of a local park maintenance agency. Such services shall be reimbursable.

APPENDIX 3
LOCAL PARK SITE CRITERIA

A. SITE CRITERIA

Local park land is generally intended for active recreation, but may accommodate passive recreation in special cases. In general, however, both public and private park sites for which Local Park Code credit is granted shall conform to following site criteria:

1. Size

Minimum parcel size is normally two acres for economy of scale in maintenance costs.

2. Shape

Site must generally be consolidated parcels that are independently developable. However, in unusual circumstances, Subdivision Committee and/or Planning Commission may approve linear configurations or oddly-shaped parcels of land to accommodate trail connections or provide uniquely valuable wooded open space additions and/or views to local park sites, as credit against Local Park Code requirements, by park implementation plan or park modification. (See Appendix 1, Local Park Implementation Plan Criteria.)

3. Slope

Active recreational pursuits, such as team field sports, game courts, and activity buildings require predominantly level (maximum 1% slope) land. Sloping land up to 20% may be acceptable where it has utility for picnicking or other passive recreation activities when it complements usable park area (maximum 1% slope) or when it appears consistent with uses proposed for a special purpose park site as provided in Item #5 below. All parks improved for active recreation purposes (i.e., ballfields, court sports, etc.) shall be graded to a maximum 1% slope within areas proposed for active recreational uses. Sites that are not required to be improved by the developer shall be rough graded to a maximum 2% unless a greater slope is approved by Director of EMA.

4. Flood Plains

Up to one-half of the total Local Park Code acreage requirement may be met within flood plains.

See Appendix 2, REC-5-16, #10.

5. Outstanding Topographic Features and Natural Resources

In exceptional cases, land containing outstanding natural resources or scenic features with obvious potential for enjoyment by local residents or for recreation pursuits appropriate thereto may be considered for partial credit.

Examples include park sites containing rare, unique and/or representative natural vegetation (e.g., riparian forests, oak woodland, and chaparral areas), unusual topography or peculiar geological formations, relatively significant archaeological, paleontological, and/or historical resources, and viewpoints. Recreational desires and/or needs of area residents, if known, together with potential opportunities identified in any approved master plans shall weigh heavily in determining suitability of such land.

6. Utilities

Utilities determined to be necessary to support the recreational facilities designated (i.e., water, sewer, gas, electricity, telephone, storm drains, etc.) shall be stubbed out to the park site.

7. Location Criteria

- a. Provide easy access to pedestrians, bicyclists, and maintenance and public safety vehicles to the extent practicable.
- b. Avoid separation of park from user population by major highways, railroads or untraversable obstacles.
- c. Observe following criteria in determining maximum distance between site and service area population:

<u>Park Type</u>	<u>Service Area Radius</u>
Local, Mini-park	.25 Mile
Neighborhood	.50 mile
Community	3.0 miles
View Park	No Requirement

- d. Situate local park site adjacent to or near public schools, green-belts, open space corridors, or other community open space/recreation facilities to promote harmonious land use relationships, increasing neighborhood efficiency and amenity.

8. Private Recreation Facilities - Affordable Housing Communities

In projects with 100% affordable housing*, Subdivision Committee may, upon receipt of Park Implementation Plan request, grant credit under Local Park Code for private recreation facilities where public access is not permitted. In formulating recommendations to the Subdivision Committee, EMA's policy is to evaluate proposals in light of criteria established by Board of Supervisors Resolution 81-291, dated March 3, 1981, and the following:

- a. Proposed site meets Board criteria outlined in this Appendix 3.

*A project is considered to be 100% affordable when none of the units are being used to satisfy affordable housing requirements for off-site projects.

- b. Credit is not to exceed 100% of Local Park Code requirement regardless of amount of private recreation facilities provided. Valid facilities eligible for credit are: open turf areas, swimming pools, and game courts. Excess area credits are not transferrable to other sites.
- c. EMA-Public Works, Design Division is responsible for reviewing and approving plans and specifications, in accordance with plans and development schedule acceptable to Director, EMA or designee.
- d. Residential membership in a homeowners' association and payment towards private recreation facilities is mandatory.
- e. Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions (CC&Rs) include procedures for operation and maintenance of private open space and recreation facilities, and provision for Director, EMA to exercise full veto power over any proposal for dissolution or reduction in facilities, activities or maintenance.

9. Private Recreation Facilities - Other Communities

Private park acreage and facilities shall be developed in accordance with the site criteria established herein. Also, see Appendix 1, Local Park Implementation Plan Criteria: Private Parks, Facilities and Improvements.

10. Encumbrances

Fee title to the property shall be free and clear of liens, leases, easements, encumbrances and use restrictions including any unrecorded encumbrances such as per acre assessment fees against the land for the availability of roads, bridges, water and sewer services, except those approved by the Director, EMA. Said offer shall be in a form that can be accepted for transfer of fee title at any time by the County.

Site shall be free and clear of surface and overhead utility line easements which contain design, maintenance or operation constraints or which may intensify public exposure to hazards at the recreation facility, or render site ineligible for federal or State recreational grant consideration.

B. DEDICATION AND ACCEPTANCE

All offers of dedication shall be irrevocable and are to be offered to the County or its designee no later than the recordation of the final subdivision map or by separate recorded instrument.

Irrevocable offers of dedication for all local park sites shall be made in perpetuity to the County of Orange (or its designee), be recorded and run with the land. Acceptance may occur at time offers are tendered or may be delayed until such time as fiscal considerations permit a public agency such as a CSA to develop, operate, and maintain park sites. Maintenance and other liabilities of local park sites offered but not yet accepted by the

County shall, in the meantime, rest with the developer or his assigns and successors unless otherwise approved by the Director, EMA. The Subdivision Committee, as a condition of approval of a subdivision, may require developer to develop a park site when local park site development was a condition of the associated general plan amendment, zone change, area plan and/or feature plan approval. Tract improvement plans will include details of park facilities subject to approval of Director, EMA.

CHAPTER SIX: MASTER PLAN OF REGIONAL RIDING AND HIKING TRAILS COMPONENT

A. Introduction

1. Background

The Master Plan of Regional Riding and Hiking Trails includes 335 miles of existing and proposed trails throughout Orange County. (See Chapter Two, Section C3 and the Regional Riding and Hiking Trails Map.) These trails are located in areas that are regulated by the Board of Supervisors (unincorporated areas and County regional parks), city councils (incorporated areas), State of California (state parks), and the federal government (Cleveland National Forest). This regional trail system provides linkages with many local and community trails throughout Orange County and trails from surrounding counties.

The term "regional riding and hiking trail" as used in this document is meant to include equestrian, pedestrian (walking, hiking, and jogging), and mountain biking (non-motorized) use. However, a specific trail may be restricted from one or more of the aforementioned user groups for special reasons contained in the operations policies. (Informational Note: Trails and policies for regular street bicycles are addressed in the Master Plan of Countywide Bikeways which is a component of the Transportation Element.)

The content of this Master Plan is based on previously adopted master plans and also on the following reports produced by the ad hoc County of Orange Riding and Hiking Trails Advisory Committee:

- Report on Riding and Hiking Trails (Inventory and Implementation Status)
- Report on Funding Opportunities
- Report on Riding and Hiking Trail Design
- Report on Public Maps, Adopt-A-Trail, and Park Ranger Reserve Patrols

The reports themselves are not part of this Master Plan but they provide useful supplementary information for implementation of the Master Plan by staff.

2. Purpose

The purpose of the Master Plan of Regional Riding and Hiking Trails is to provide policies and programs to direct the development and operation of a County-wide public trail system that provides for the public welfare by serving the recreational needs of equestrians, pedestrians (walkers, hikers and joggers), and mountain bikers (non-motorized).

For that purpose, goals, objectives, and policies have been formulated herein that are part of the County of Orange General Plan. A goal is a general expression of community values and is abstract in nature. It looks to an ideal future of about twenty years. An objective is an intermediate step toward attaining a goal and is relatively more specific. A policy is a specific statement that guides decision-making.

The policies and objectives stated herein are meant to be guidelines for decision-makers and administrators for achieving the purposes and goals of the Master Plan. They are not meant to substitute for common sense and good judgment in specific situations.

The Master Plan of Regional Riding and Hiking Trails include the following trails as conceptually shown on the Trails Map and described in Appendix 2:

ALISO CREEK TRAIL	MAIN DIVIDE TRAIL
ALISO-SERRANO TRAIL	MODJESKA CANYON TRAIL
ANAHEIM HILLS TRAIL	NELLIE GAIL TRAIL
ARROYO TRABUCO TRAIL	NIGUEL TRAIL
BELL CANYON TRAIL	OSO CREEK TRAIL
BELL RIDGE TRAIL	PETERS CANYON TRAIL
CHINO HILLS TRAIL	PRIMA DESHECHA TRAIL
CHIQUITA TRAIL	SALT CREEK TRAIL
COAL-GYPSUM CANYON TRAIL	SAN JUAN TRAIL
COLINAS BLUFFS TRAIL	SAN JUAN CREEK TRAIL
CRISTIANITOS TRAIL	SANTA ANA HEIGHTS TRAIL
DIAMOND BAR TRAIL	SANTA ANA RIVER TRAIL
EL CAJON TRAIL	SANTIAGO CREEK TRAIL
EMERALD CANYON TRAIL	SANTIAGO OAKS TRAIL
FOUR CORNERS TRAIL	SANTIAGO TRUCK TRAIL
FULLERTON TRAIL	SERRANO CREEK TRAIL
HOLY JIM TRAIL	SITTON PEAK TRAIL
HUNTINGTON BEACH TRAIL	TELEGRAPH CANYON TRAIL
IRVINE COAST TRAIL	TIJERAS CANYON TRAIL
JOPLIN TRAIL	TRABUCO CANYON TRAIL
LADD CANYON TRAIL	WAGON WHEEL TRAIL
LIVE OAK CANYON TRAIL	WEIR CANYON TRAIL
LOS PIÑOS TRAIL	WEST HORSE THIEF TRAIL
LUCAS CANYON TRAIL	WOOD CANYON TRAIL

B. Goals

1. Provide a useful, enjoyable, safe, and efficient public regional riding and hiking trail system to meet the needs and desires of the citizens of the entire county.
2. Create trail linkages between open space and recreation facilities, between community, municipal, state, and federal trail systems, and between the trail systems of surrounding counties.
3. Provide efficient acquisition, development, operation, maintenance, and financing programs.
4. Provide adequate funding and staffing for the development and maintenance of the regional trail system.
5. Increase public awareness and support for the regional riding and hiking trail system through interpretive programs, exhibits, publications, and activities.

C. Objectives

1. Implement and maintain a public regional riding and hiking trail system as depicted conceptually on the Trails Map.
2. Create a public information program for the riding and hiking trails system.
3. Adopt official design standards for constructing and maintaining regional trails including signage and staging areas.
4. Develop, per adopted design standards, at least 80% of the regional trails by the year 2010 and develop or cause to be developed at least 10 to 15 miles of regional trails annually.
5. Develop a regional trail system to meet the recreational needs of equestrians, pedestrians (walkers, hikers, and joggers), and mountain bikers (nonmotorized).
6. Where appropriate and feasible, design the regional trails in rural areas to serve as firebreaks and as vehicular access for law enforcement, fire, emergency and public utility vehicles.
7. Where feasible, in urban areas and near employment centers, provide trails for commuters to get to work.
8. Create a strategy for the sequencing of trail development in order to maximize scarce funding resources.
9. Coordinate with other local jurisdictions and state and federal agencies regarding trail development and maintenance.

10. Establish an adopt-a-trail program to develop and/or maintain trails and trail segments by the private sector.
11. Utilize the park ranger reserve program to patrol the regional trails.
12. Accept irrevocable offers to provide trail links that allow for implementation of the regional trail system in a logical immediately usable fashion.

D. Policies

The regional riding and hiking trails system shall be developed and operated in accordance with the following policies.

1. Acquisition and Development

- a. The dedication and acquisition of trail right-of-way and construction of public regional riding and hiking trails and improvements shall be pursued as a condition of approval of development projects (i.e., irrevocable offers of recreation easements) consistent with the Master Plan .
- b. The anticipated cost of regional riding and hiking trails, including acquisition, development, maintenance, and operation, shall be considered in the process of making acquisition decisions.
- c. Regional riding and hiking trails shall, to the extent possible, be designed and constructed to enhance public safety by affording access to law enforcement, fire, emergency, public utility and maintenance vehicles.
- d. All trails situated within regional recreation facilities but not designated as regional trails herein, shall not be subject to this Master Plan.
- e. Expansion of existing regional trail facilities shall be sought where attractive opportunities exist.
- f. The Director, EMA, shall annually review those trail links that have been irrevocably offered to the County but not accepted and recommend to the Board of Supervisors those offers which should now be accepted because of high potential for significant public use. Links with high potential include those which join two long segments of developed trail or which join other regional trails.
- g. The County shall actively pursue public and private funding sources for trail development including those sources described in the Report on Funding Opportunities.
- h. The policy for allocating funds for trail development shall be per the procedure described in Appendix 1.
- i. The Director, EMA, shall annually recommend to the Board of Supervisors HBP funds to budget with the objective of trail acquisition, construction, and maintenance as appropriate.

2. Operations and Maintenance

- a. All regional trails shall be operated and maintained for all user groups designated herein unless restricted from one or more of the designated user groups for special reasons by the Director, EMA/HBP.

Factors to be considered include safety (width, slope, visibility, grade, length, surface), potential or actual impact of trail use on environmental resources (wildlife, plants, cultural/historic resources, soil condition, aquatics), and potential or actual impact on recreation experience of other users.

- b. Safety shall be a primary consideration for allowing/restricting the use of trails by equestrians, pedestrians (walkers, hikers and joggers), and mountain bikers, respectively.
- c. Trail closures shall be kept to a minimum and, if a trail is closed, efforts should be made to have alternative trail routes available.
- d. A yearly inventory shall be conducted of all needed trail maintenance, including drainage, vegetation clearing, signing, surfacing and repair of structures, signs, gates, and fences.
- e. A yearly update of the Report on Riding and Hiking Trails (Inventory and Implementation Status) shall be conducted.
- f. A public map of riding and hiking trails shall be prepared and updated periodically. Copies of such a map shall be readily available to trail users and posted at staging areas, trail heads and rest stops as appropriate. The County should sell advertising space on the maps to subsidize the cost of producing the map.
- g. An adopt-a-trail program shall be established and advertised to allow service organizations, businesses, trail user groups, and other entities to construct and/or maintain a trail or trail segment.
- h. The park ranger reserve program shall be utilized to patrol trails for the purpose of interfacing with trail users, reporting maintenance problems, and other tasks. Such a program should include representatives from equestrian, hiking/jogging and mountain biking user groups.
- i. A central source shall be established and advertised for the public to contact the County about trail maintenance problems, trail information, etc.
- j. The Director EMA/HBP shall develop and update, as appropriate, trail etiquette standards for trail users. Such standards should be posted per the Design Manual and included in any public trail map.
- k. Regional riding and hiking trails within the unincorporated area and within County regional recreational facilities shall be operated by EMA/Harbors, Beaches and Parks Function. Regional riding and hiking trails within municipalities may be operated and maintained by a

combination of Orange County Harbors, Beaches and Parks funds and municipal or other local special district funds.

- l. The natural and man-made environment of the regional trail system shall be protected from deterioration due to over use.
- m. Nothing in this Master Plan shall be construed to override resource management rules/regulations in effect at any regional recreation facility.

3. Intergovernmental Coordination

- a. The County shall utilize, to the extent feasible, County jail inmates for trail maintenance programs.
- b. Where feasible, the County shall coordinate with its Fire Department to use their crews and equipment to construct and maintain trails that may also serve as emergency access routes or firebreaks.
- c. The County shall coordinate with cities to arrange joint development programs for regional trails that are in or near those cities.
- d. The County shall coordinate with the California Conservation Corps to use their crews for trail development and maintenance.
- e. The County of Orange shall coordinate planning and development of trails with local agencies which will further implement this Master Plan.

4. Design

- a. Regional riding and hiking trails shall, to the extent possible, be designed and constructed to also afford access for law enforcement, fire, emergency, public utility and maintenance vehicles.
- b. Regional riding and hiking trails along natural watercourses or flood control channels shall, where feasible, be located outside the 25-year flood plain.
- c. Regional trails shall be constructed per the Design Manual for Regional Riding and Hiking Trails. However, this in itself should not preclude improvements that are less than standard but allow for use of the trail.
- d. The County shall incorporate the development of regional trails in public flood control, road, and park projects whenever feasible.
- e. The design and location of trails shall be sensitive to cultural and natural resources such as archaeological sites, wildlife corridors, plant habitats, rare and endangered species, etc.
- f. Regional riding and hiking trails shall be integrated with community, municipal, county, state, and federal open space and recreational facilities and trail systems.

E. Implementation Programs

1. Acquisition and Development Program

- a. Description: The Acquisition and Development Program implements the Master Plan of Regional Riding and Hiking Trails map. The program strives to serve the varied regional trail needs and desires of all Orange County residents.
- b. Action:
 - 1) Identify regional riding and hiking trail opportunities on the basis of goals, objectives, and policies herein.
 - 2) Acquire and develop trail linkages through conditions of approval (e.g., irrevocable offers of recreation easements with improvements), available funding sources, and public/private partnerships.
 - 3) Develop trails in accordance with the County Riding and Hiking Trails Design Manual.
 - 4) Offers of dedication shall be placed in a land bank maintained by EMA and reviewed annually by the Board of Supervisors for acceptance, contingent upon financial capability of Harbors, Beaches and Parks to assume operation and maintenance.
- c. New or Existing Program: Existing
- d. Implementation Schedule: Ongoing
- e. Responsible Agency: Environmental Management Agency
- f. Source of Funds:
 - 1) Harbors, Beaches and Parks
 - 2) Municipalities
 - 3) Grants
 - 4) Gifts

2. Operation and Maintenance Program

- a. Description: The operation and maintenance of regional riding and hiking trails is a joint effort undertaken by the Harbors, Beaches and Parks Function, various municipalities and state and federal agencies. The program is to maintain the trail system in optimal condition and to prevent trail deterioration due to overuse.
- b. Action:
 - 1) EMA Harbors, Beaches and Parks shall determine any modification on trail use based on the following criteria:
 - (a) Physical characteristics and capacity of the trail to accommodate user groups.
 - (b) Environmental resource management objectives in effect for areas through which the trails pass.
 - (c) Risk management and liability constraints identified by County management.
 - (d) Regulations in effect at any particular time by the agencies/landowners having jurisdiction in the area so affected.
 - (e) Emergencies (including fire, medical, maintenance) as declared by land managers and staff having jurisdiction.
 - 2) Continue to explore additional public and private funding sources necessary to operate and maintain the county's regional trail network.
 - 3) Continue to explore opportunities for cooperative agreements with other cities and state and federal agencies to operate and maintain the county's regional trail network.
 - 4) Coordinate with the County Fire Department to use crews and equipment at their disposal to maintain trails that may also serve as emergency access routes and in conjunction with firebreaks.
 - 5) Organize trail maintenance activities utilizing County jail inmates when available.
- c. New or Existing Program: Existing
- d. Implementation Schedule: Ongoing
- e. Responsible Agency: Environmental Management Agency
- f. Source of Funds:
 - 1) Harbors, Beaches and Parks
 - 2) Municipalities
 - 3) Grants
 - 4) Gifts

3. Financing Program

- a. Description: The Financing Program provides the financial planning basis for the acquisition, development, operation and maintenance of regional riding and hiking trails. This program includes a HBP 5 year Capital Projects Program and an Operation and Maintenance Financing Plan both updated annually for consideration by the Harbors, Beaches and Parks Commission. This plan identifies the fiscal capacity to acquire, develop, operate and maintain regional riding and hiking trails.
- b. Action:
 - 1) Annually update the Board-approved HBP 5 Year Capital Projects Program and the Operation and Maintenance Financing Plan per the policy for allocating funds for trail development (Appendix 1).
 - 2) Annually update the EMA/Director-approved EMA/HBP Program Report.
 - 3) Coordinate with EMA-Regulation, Public Works, Planning and Transportation for the acquisition, development, operation and maintenance of regional riding and hiking trails.
- c. New or Existing Program: Existing
- d. Implementation Schedule: Ongoing
- e. Responsible Agency: Environmental Management Agency
- f. Source of Funds:
 - 1) Harbors, Beaches and Parks
 - 2) User Fees
 - 3) Grant Revenues
 - 4) General Fund
 - 5) County Service Area Funds
 - 6) Developer Endowments
 - 7) Gifts

4. Intergovernmental Coordination Program

a. Description: The Master Plan of Regional Riding and Hiking Trails Component is countywide in scope. It is a public trail system which traverses the entire county without regard for jurisdictional boundaries and, therefore, intergovernmental coordination is necessary for successful implementation.

b. Action:

- 1) Solicit cooperation from municipal, County, State, federal, and other agencies and landowners/developers in implementing, operating and managing the regional riding and hiking trail network.
- 2) Arrange joint development programs with cities for regional trails that are in or near the respective city.
- 3) Coordinate with the California Conservation Corps for the development/maintenance of regional trails.

c. New or Existing Program: Existing

d. Implementation Schedule: Ongoing

e. Responsible Agency: Environmental Management Agency

f. Source of Funds:

- 1) Harbors, Beaches and Parks
- 2) Municipalities
- 3) Grants
- 4) Gifts

5. Public Information Program

- a. Description: This program serves to increase public awareness and support for the regional riding and hiking trail system.
- b. Action:
 - 1) Prepare and periodically update a public map of riding and hiking trails that also includes other useful information for trail users.
 - 2) Provide interpretive programs, exhibits, publications and activities authorized by the Board of Supervisors which inform county residents about the regional riding and hiking trails (i.e., location, historical features).
 - 3) Establish a central point for the public to contact the County about trail maintenance problems, trail information, trail rules, etc.
- c. New or Existing Program: New
- d. Implementation Schedule: As soon as possible
- e. Responsible Agency: Environmental Management Agency
- f. Source of Funds:
 - 1) Harbors, Beaches, and Parks
 - 2) Advertisers on the public map

6. Adopt-A-Trail Program

- a. Description: A program to solicit and allow service organizations, businesses, trail user groups, and other entities to construct and/or maintain a trail or trail segment.
- b. Action:
 - 1) Prepare and maintain a Harbors, Beaches and Parks Policies and Procedure Manual for program operation
 - 2) Advertise program availability and contact potentially interested entities.
- c. New or Existing Programs: New
- d. Implementation Schedule: As soon as possible
- e. Responsible Agency: Environmental Management Agency
- f. Source of Funds: Harbors, Beaches, and Parks

7. Park Ranger Reserve Program

- a. Description: A program to use trained volunteers to assist staff in enhancing public services at regional recreation facilities and along regional trails.
- b. Action:
 - 1) Utilize existing Park Ranger Reserve Program to patrol and perform public relations and safety duties on the trail system.
 - 2) Expand use to hiker/jogger and mountain biker volunteers
- c. New or Existing Program: Existing
- d. Implementation Schedule: Ongoing
- e. Responsible Agency: Environmental Management Agency
- f. Source of Funds: Harbors, Beaches, and Parks

APPENDIX 1

POLICY FOR ALLOCATING FUNDS FOR TRAIL DEVELOPMENT

1. The trail priority groups should be re-evaluated and amended as appropriate within five years or when 80% of the trails in Group A have been developed.
2. Implementation plans for trail development should be prepared annually.
3. The trails in Group A should receive priority considerations for allocation of development funding. However, if it is later determined that the development costs for a specific trail relative to other trails is high, that trail should not receive priority for funding unless other trails are not eligible for the same funding.
4. Any trail in Group B or C should receive priority consideration for allocation of development funding if any such trail is uniquely qualified for special funding. For example, a special grant or matching funds available for a specific trail only.
5. Implementation of trails should be distributed throughout Orange County on a basis that services existing user groups as a priority objective.

Group A

Chino Hills Trail	Salt Creek Trail	Santa Ana River South
Fullerton Trail	Santa Ana River North	Trail
Live Oak Canyon Trail	Trail	Serrano Creek Trail
		Wagon Wheel Trail

Group B

Aliso Creek South Trail	Colinas Bluffs Trail	San Juan Creek Trail
Aliso-Serrano Trail	Irvine Coast Trail	Tijeras Canyon Trail
Anaheim Hills Trail	Lucas Canyon Trail	Wood Canyon Trail
Bell Canyon South Trail	Niguel Trail	

Group C

Aliso Creek North Trail	Holy Jim Trail	San Juan Trail
Arroyo Trabuco Trail	Huntington Beach Trail	Santa Ana Heights Trail
Bell Ridge Trail	Joplin Trail	Santiago Creek Trail
Chiquita Trail	Ladd Canyon Trail	Santiago Oaks Trail
Coal Canyon-Gypsum	Los Piños Trail	Santiago Truck Trail
Canyon Trail	Main Divide Trail	Sitton Peak Trail
Cristianitos Trail	Modjeska Canyon Trail	Telegraph Canyon Trail
Diamond Bar Trail	Nellie Gail Trail	Trabuco Canyon Trail
El Cajon Trail	Oso Creek Trail	Weir Canyon Trail
Emerald Canyon Trail	Peters Canyon Trail	West Horse Thief Trail
Four Corners Trail	Prima Deshecha Trail	

APPENDIX 2

TRAIL DESCRIPTIONS

The trail descriptions herein are largely based on the Report on Riding and Hiking Trails produced by the Riding and Hiking Trails Advisory Committee. That report contains valuable supplementary information and maps for implementation of each trail including the ownership/development status of each trail segment, the identification of problem areas, and a listing of actions necessary for trail development. These trail descriptions are illustrated on the Regional Riding and Hiking Trails Maps at the back of the Element. A statistical summary of each trail is presented in Chapter 2, Section C3 of the Element.

The trail alignments described herein and illustrated on the Trails Map are conceptual. Precise alignments will be determined when the trail is actually developed and factors such as public safety, environmental impacts and development cost are considered.

1. Aliso Creek Trail

The Aliso Creek Trail commences northwest of the intersection of Ridgeline Road and Santiago Canyon Road at the Santiago Creek Equestrian Center. The trail is proposed to head southeast along Santiago Canyon Road past Cook's Corner to the intersection of El Toro Road and Ridgeline Road. From Ridgeline Road the trail parallels El Toro Road a short distance south and then enters the Aliso Creek open space. It travels south through the open space and then follows the old El Toro Road right-of-way to the boundary of the Foothill Ranch Planned Community (PC). The trail is proposed to travel south on the west side of Aliso Creek through the Foothill Ranch PC. It then travels through the Rancho de los Alisos PC to the point where El Toro Road crosses the creek. The trail continues south on the west side of the creek to Jeronimo Road. South of Jeronimo Road the trail travels through the El Toro Community Golf Center, where it crosses to the east side of the creek utilizing a low-water crossing. The trail continues south along the edge of the golf course to Muirlands Boulevard. The trail goes under Muirlands and travels through a small park to the point where Los Alisos Boulevard crosses the creek. The trail crosses back to the west side of the creek and heads south to Sycamore Park and goes underneath the I-5 Freeway. The trail then enters a large open space area south of the I-5 Freeway. The trail is proposed to head south through this open space area on the west side of Aliso Creek. At the point where the creek goes under Paseo de Valencia, the trail turns south and parallels Paseo de Valencia to Laguna Hills Drive. It crosses Paseo de Valencia and goes west along Laguna Hills Drive to join Aliso Creek near Moulton Parkway. From the undercrossing of Laguna Hills Drive the trail is proposed to head south along the east side of the creek to the entrance of Aliso and Wood Canyons Regional Park. Once in the regional park the trail is proposed to extend to the park's southerly boundary in Aliso Canyon. The trail is approximately 15 miles long.

2. Aliso-Serrano Trail

The Aliso-Serrano Trail commences just northwest of the Aliso Creek Trail at the intersection of Glenn Ranch Road and El Toro Road. The trail is proposed to travel northwest across the proposed bridge at Glenn Ranch Road and head westerly toward Saddleback Ranch Road. It will then cross Saddleback Ranch Road at a proposed signalized intersection, travel a short distance northwest and enter the open space of the Portola Hills Planned Community. The trail continues north through the Whiting Ranch Regional Park to its final connection with the Serrano Creek Trail at Serrano Creek. The total length of the trail is approximately 0.8 miles.

The Aliso-Serrano Trail is proposed to utilize a staging area within Whiting Ranch Regional Park as well as connect with the Aliso Creek and Serrano Creek Trails.

3. Anaheim Hills Trail

The Anaheim Hills Trail commences where the El Cajon Trail is proposed to join the Santa Ana River Trail at Fairmont Avenue adjacent to Yorba Regional Park. The trail is proposed to extend southerly along Fairmont Avenue across the Santa Ana River and the Riverside Freeway to Santa Ana Canyon Road. It then extends easterly along Santa Ana Canyon Road to Deer Canyon just east of Eucalyptus Drive. The trail then turns southerly along Deer Canyon to the Metropolitan Water District (MWD) Santiago Lateral Pipeline easement in Anaheim Hills. Once on the MWD easement, the trail extends southerly to Canyon Rim Road. It crosses Canyon Rim Road at its intersection with The Highlands and continues south on the easement just easterly of the Walnut Canyon Reservoir, to Serrano Avenue. The trail crosses Serrano Avenue near Hidden Canyon Road and travels south along the east side of Hidden Canyon Road. It crosses to the west side of Hidden Canyon Road at Avenida de Santiago. The trail continues south into the Anaheim Hills open space. Here it turns westerly and extends along an existing trail in an Edison easement for approximately 2.5 miles where it turns sharply northeasterly along another trail in an Edison easement to a terminus at Stage Coach Road near Nohl Ranch Road. This trail is approximately 9 miles long.

4. Arroyo Trabuco Trail

The Arroyo Trabuco Trail commences in Trabuco Canyon at the Cleveland National Forest boundary, where it connects to the Trabuco Canyon Trail. It extends southwesterly along an existing gravel road within the Arroyo Trabuco to O'Neill Regional Park. Entering O'Neill Regional Park, the trail is proposed to cross Trabuco Canyon Road, and then follow the gravel levee along the creek bed towards the park headquarters. From there, the trail extends southerly through the park along an existing ranch road within the Arroyo Trabuco. At the southern end of O'Neill Regional Park, the Tijeras Canyon Trail joins the Arroyo Trabuco Trail. Just beyond, the trail passes under the Oso Parkway bridge and enters an extensive sand and gravel operation. The trail is proposed to extend southerly along one of the dirt roads that exist within the nearly four mile long operation. Leaving this area, the trail continues southerly along Trabuco Creek Road, then under the I-5 Freeway. The trail is proposed to proceed along the east side of Trabuco Creek, soon passing under a railway bridge and then

connect to the Oso Creek Trail. Beyond, the trail passes through an extensive stables area and connects to the Salt Creek Trail. Following this connection, Trabuco Creek becomes channelized, with the trail utilizing the western levee southerly to join the San Juan Creek Trail. The terrain, for the most part is relatively flat. Most of the trail runs through open space/parkland or undeveloped areas. The approximate length of this trail is 15.5 miles.

5. Bell Canyon Trail

The Bell Canyon Trail commences at Caspers Regional Park, and extends northerly along the west ridgeline of Bell Canyon to the northwest corner of the park. The trail then travels through a corner of the Audubon Starr Ranch Sanctuary and into Coto de Caza. The trail continues north through Coto de Caza on the ridge separating Coto de Caza from the Audubon Sanctuary. The trail then enters the southern portion of the Dove Canyon Planned Community (PC). In Dove Canyon PC the trail continues north along Dove Canyon's western boundary with Coto de Caza. At the entrance of Dove Canyon PC the trail intersects with Dove Canyon Road. It then heads east on Dove Canyon Road and crosses Dove Canyon Road in front of an entrance gate and guardhouse. The trail heads north into Rancho Cielo PC, turns east and heads into the Robinson Ranch PC where it connects to an unfinished staging area in Robinson Ranch off of Heritage Drive. The trail continues north through the Robinson Ranch PC open space and then leaves the PC to descend into Trabuco Canyon and connect to the Arroyo Trabuco Trail. The trail is approximately 10 miles long.

6. Bell Ridge Trail

The Bell Ridge Trail commences at the Bell Canyon Trail in the Robinson Ranch development open space. It extends easterly along the ridgeline that separates Bell Canyon and Trabuco Canyon to join the Los Piños Trail at Los Piños Peak. Presently, this trail is neither on the Cleveland National Forest's Trail Inventory, nor is it completely constructed to Los Piños Peak. This trail is approximately 6 miles long and is almost entirely within the Cleveland National Forest.

7. Chino Hills Trail

The Chino Hills Trail commences at the junction of the Fullerton Trail and the El Cajon Trail at Carbon Canyon Dam (flood control) along an existing bike path. The trail travels in a northern direction on the bike path alongside the dam and around the eastern perimeter of Carbon Canyon Regional Park. The trail joins the main park road and travels east through the park along the road, past the main park entry, and alongside the pinewood grove. Paralleling Carbon Canyon Road through the pinewood grove, the trail continues traveling east to Telegraph Canyon Road within Chino Hills State Park. The trail continues southeasterly along Telegraph Canyon Road for about two miles where it connects with the Telegraph Trail. It climbs to the south along an existing trail to another existing trail along the ridge (South Ridge). Along the ridge the trail resumes its southeasterly direction for about three miles. Near San Juan Hill, the trail crosses the Orange County Border and enters into San Bernardino County (still within Chino Hills State Park). From San Juan Hill, the trail continues south through a small canyon then southeasterly onto a

narrower trail. From this point the trail continues in the same direction but along a ridgeline above Brush Canyon and Aliso Canyon. Upon descending the ridgeline to the south, the trail follows a series of switchbacks leading to Brush Canyon and into a residential area. The trail travels south through the southern tip of Brush Canyon across the Santa Fe Railroad tracks to an existing trail that connects to the Santa Ana River Trail. It then continues west along the Santa Ana River Trail to the intersection of La Palma Avenue and Gypsum Canyon Road. The trail travels both south along the Gypsum Canyon Bridge and also underneath the bridge into Featherly Regional Park. As the trail passes along the County boundary it provides opportunities for connections to trails within the County of San Bernardino and the easterly portion of future Chino Hills State Park. This trail is approximately 12 miles long.

It is easily accessed through several different staging areas all of which are within state and regional parks. They include Carbon Canyon Regional Park, Chino Hills State Park, and Featherly Regional Park. This trail also connects with five regional trails. They are the Fullerton Trail, the El Cajon Trail, the Diamond Bar Trail, the Telegraph Canyon Trail, and the Santa Ana River Trail.

8. Chiquita Trail

The Chiquita Trail extends from the San Juan Trail southeasterly along Lion Canyon to the Riverside County line northwest of Ortega Highway where it extends southerly to join trails within the Cleveland National Forest. This trail is approximately 2.5 miles long and is entirely within the Cleveland National Forest.

9. Coal Canyon-Gypsum Canyon Trail

The Coal Canyon-Gypsum Canyon Trail commences at the Santa Ana River Trail opposite Coal Canyon Road. It extends southerly on the westerly side of Coal Canyon Road and crosses under the Riverside Freeway. It enters Coal Canyon and travels southerly to climb up to the westerly ridgeline along an existing ranch road. It follows southerly along the existing ranch road to a point where the Main Divide Trail extends southeasterly into the Cleveland National Forest. From this point, the Coal Canyon-Gypsum Canyon Trail extends southwesterly along existing ranch roads to connect with the Weir Canyon Trail. The total length of the trail is approximately 7 miles.

The trail will connect with the Santa Ana River, Main Divide and Weir Canyon Trails. It will also have a connection with the Cleveland National Forest. There is a proposed staging area at Coal Canyon Road and the Riverside Freeway as well as within Featherly Regional Park.

10. Colinas Bluffs Trail

The Colinas Bluffs Trail, commencing at the Oso Creek Trail, south of Paseo de Colinas, extends westerly up to the Colinas Bluffs. The trail generally follows the ridgeline southerly adjacent to the Colinas de Capistrano Planned Community to link with the Salt Creek Trail about 1/2 mile south of Camino Los Padres. The entire trail is mostly hilly with some flat sections on the ridges. The approximate length of the trail is 3 miles.

11. Cristianitos Trail

The Cristianitos Trail commences north of the San Onofre State Park expansion at approximately Avenida Pico and Cristianitos Road. Also at this approximate location, Cristianitos Trail connects with the Prima Deshecha Trail at the proposed Avenida Pico undercrossing. It then travels in a northbound direction, gently winding along the outskirts of the Talega Valley/Rolling Hills Planned Community and through the Talega Valley Open Space Reserve until it reaches Cristianitos Road. At Cristianitos Road, the trail travels north, paralleling the road on the west side for about one-half mile. The trail crosses Cristianitos Road to the east side and continues traveling north until it terminates at Ortega Highway. At Ortega Highway it is proposed that the Cristianitos Trail connect with the San Juan Creek Trail. Presently the trail is undeveloped, but 90% of the trail has been dedicated. If Cristianitos Road is incorporated as part of the Foothill Transportation Corridor, there is a possibility of the trail crossing the corridor along the northern part of Cristianitos Road. This trail is approximately 5 miles long.

12. Diamond Bar Trail

The Diamond Bar Trail extends about 1/2 mile east from its intersection with the Chino Hills Trail along Carbon Canyon Road. It then heads north into Shell Oil Company Property on an existing dirt ranch road that follows a ridge extending to the county boundary. From here it can be connected to the Los Angeles County's proposed Skyline Trail and trails leading to the Diamond Bar area to the north. Special study of the route of this trail will be necessary in cooperation with the City of Brea, landowners and Los Angeles County. This trail is approximately 2.0 miles long.

13. El Cajon Trail

The El Cajon Trail commences at the junction of Fullerton Trail with the Chino Hills Trail and extends southerly across Rose Drive and runs along the Carbon Canyon Flood Control Channel for over one mile crossing Imperial Highway and Bastanchury Road. Just south of Bastanchury Road it joins the old El Cajon canal right-of-way within which it extends easterly along an existing equestrian trail to Imperial Highway. It then crosses Imperial Highway and extends southeasterly along the old canal right-of-way to Grandview Avenue. From Grandview Avenue it is proposed to extend through a low-density residential area to Kellogg Drive. Due to development on the proposed alignment, trail users currently use the separated bicycle trail on Grandview Avenue and Mountain View Avenue to reach Kellogg Drive. After following Kellogg Drive southerly a short distance, it extends easterly through a low-density residential area around the Yorba Linda Country Club to Fairlynn Boulevard. The trail turns south along Fairlynn Boulevard to Esperanza Road. The trail then extends easterly along Esperanza Road to Fairmont Avenue where it is then proposed to follow southeasterly across the AT&SF Railway and La Palma Avenue to join the Santa Ana River Trail. The area contains numerous private stables as well as a formalized staging area. The trail, as proposed, is 6.8 miles long.

14. Emerald Canyon Trail

The Emerald Canyon Trail commences at the junction of the Wood Canyon Trail and Irvine Coast Trail on a ridgeline within the future Irvine Coast Wilderness Park. The trail extends southwesterly down into Emerald Canyon following the bottom of the canyon to the private community of Emerald Bay where it is proposed to turn northwesterly and climb over the hills into Crystal Cove State Park. Once in the State Park the trail could follow existing trails to the Moro Canyon Staging area. Special consideration should be given to finding a connection to Crystal Cove State Park that would not require much construction. An old fire access road located close to the headwaters of Emerald Canyon should be considered. Also, the possibility of accessing the park from the Irvine Coast Trail and not the Emerald Canyon Trail should also be considered. This trail is approximately 4 miles long.

15. Four Corners Trail

The Four Corners Trail extends from the Anaheim Hills Trail in Deer Canyon easterly along the Four Corners Pipeline easement. (The Four Corners Pipeline carries jet fuel which is a highly flammable substance located approximately 40 feet below the surface of the trail.) It then heads southerly along the easement to join the Weir Canyon Trail. The main purpose of this trail is to link the Anaheim Hills and Weir Canyon Trails. The approximate length of the trail is 1 mile.

16. Fullerton Trail

The Fullerton Trail commences within Ralph B. Clark Regional Park, across from the main entrance, on the north side of Rosecrans Avenue where the softball field annex is located. The trail extends easterly along the northerly side of Rosecrans Avenue on an existing trail to just westerly of Camino Centro Loma where it extends northerly and easterly along an existing trail through and around Coyote Hills development to Euclid Street. It extends northerly along the easterly side of Euclid Street and travels in a northern direction for about 100 yards to the intersection of Euclid Street and Laguna Road. The trail crosses Euclid Street and continues northeasterly through Laguna Lake Park to an abandoned railroad right-of-way along which it extends south to the existing Union Pacific Railroad. The trail extends easterly along the southerly side of the Union Pacific Railroad and under Harbor Boulevard to the Fullerton Municipal Golf Course where it extends south along an existing trail and under Bastanchury Road through a culvert. The trail then travels east, paralleling Bastanchury Road on the south side, continuing through the intersection of Brea Boulevard and onto State College Boulevard. The trail then crosses Bastanchury Road and continues on the east side of State College Boulevard in a northern direction towards Craig Regional Park. At Rolling Hills Drive, the trail heads east along an existing bike trail that leads into Craig Regional Park. Within Craig Regional Park, the trail follows an existing equestrian trail through the park to the east side of Associated Road. Traveling north for a short distance, it crosses Associated Road again within the park and follows the west side of the road, traveling in a northern direction to the park boundary. The trail continues north along the westerly side of Associated Road north across Imperial Highway to the Loftus Channel right-of-way (flood control). It follows the maintenance

road of the flood control channel northerly and easterly to the end of the channel just west of Surveyor Avenue and south of Voyager Avenue in a commercial area. It then extends north along the east side of Voyager Avenue to the northerly side of Birch Street. The trail continues east along Birch Street, crosses Valencia Avenue, and then onto Rose Drive still on the north side traveling in a southeasterly direction. The trail terminates at the junction of the Chino Hills Trail and the El Cajon Trail which is at a bike trail that leads into Carbon Canyon Regional Park at Vesuvius Drive. The trail is complete from Clark Regional Park to Bastanchury Road. From Bastanchury Road to Carbon Canyon Regional Park the trail is fragmented and incomplete. This trail is approximately 10.5 miles long.

Special Study should be made of the Harbor Boulevard crossing along the Union Pacific Railroad and the approaches on the east and west ends. Structural solutions will be necessary here to provide a trail which meets safe trail standards. The route for the trail easterly of Craig Regional Park through the cities of Fullerton and Brea should also be investigated further.

The Fullerton Trail encounters many staging areas, regional and local parks, and regional and local trails. Some of these staging areas, parks, and trails include Ralph B. Clark Regional Park, Coyote Hills Park, Laguna Lake Park & Equestrian Center, Craig Regional Park, Carbon Canyon Regional Park, the Chino Hills Trail, the El Cajon Trail, and the Bud Turner Trail.

17. Holy Jim Trail

The Holy Jim Trail commences at the mid-point of the Trabuco Canyon Trail and extends upstream in Holy Jim Canyon and up and along the west and north face of the canyon to join the Main Divide Trail near Bear Springs. This trail is approximately 3 miles long and is entirely within the Cleveland National Forest.

18. Huntington Beach Trail

The Huntington Beach Trail commences at the intersection of Golden West Street and Ellis Avenue and extends west along the southerly side of Ellis Avenue to the proposed Bolsa Chica Linear Regional Park at Edwards Street. Within the linear regional park, the trail extends southwesterly along the bluff to a point near Pacific Coast Highway and may include an extended trail loop within the park to enhance trail use. The total length of the trail is approximately 2 miles.

The trail is close to several staging areas and will have a connection with the Bolsa Chica Linear Regional Park.

19. Irvine Coast Trail

The Irvine Coast Trail commences at Upper Newport Bay Regional Park and heads east on the north side of the San Diego Creek Channel passing under Jamboree Road, MacArthur Boulevard and Campus Drive. Approximately one-half mile beyond Campus Drive the trail will need to cross to the southeast side of the creek. Once on the southeast side of the creek the trail will parallel an existing bike path a short distance to the

intersection of University Drive and Harvard Avenue. The trail crosses Harvard and University and enters Mason Regional Park at the park's western boundary. Once in Mason Regional Park the trail heads east on the south side of the Sand Canyon Wash and crosses Culver Drive and Ridgeline Drive as it continues east. After crossing Ridgeline Drive, the trail turns south and travels between Ridgeline Drive and Sand Canyon Wash to the boundary of Mason Regional Park at the base of the Sand Canyon Reservoir. The trail continues south around the east side of the reservoir to the vicinity of Bonita Canyon Road where it turns west for approximately one-half mile to Bommer Canyon. The trail turns south into Bommer Canyon and ascends to the ridgeline at the top of the canyon. Once on the ridgeline the trail heads west where it connects to Crystal Cove State Park and just beyond the state park to a connection with the Emerald Canyon Trail and Wood Canyon Trail. The trail is approximately eight miles long.

20. Joplin Trail

The Joplin Trail commences at the Santiago Truck Trail at Old Camp within the Cleveland National Forest and extends in a northerly direction along upper Santiago Canyon to the Main Divide Trail. This trail is approximately 2 miles long and is entirely within the Cleveland National Forest.

21. Ladd Canyon Trail

The Ladd Canyon Trail commences at the Santiago Creek Trail near Silverado Canyon Road and extends easterly along Silverado Canyon Road, then northeasterly along Ladd Canyon to join the Main Divide Trail at the headwaters of Ladd Canyon. Special consideration will need to be given to constructing the trail along Silverado Canyon Road. This trail is approximately 7 miles long and is almost entirely within the Cleveland National Forest.

22. Live Oak Canyon Trail

The Live Oak Canyon Trail commences inside the main entrance to O'Neill Regional Park and west of the Arroyo Trabuco Trail. The trail travels in a northwest direction along a paved park road until it breaks off in a northeast direction along a dirt path. The trail continues heading north to a park summit-vista. On the downward slope, the trail continues northwesterly, near the Ramakrishna portion of O'Neill Regional Park, to the edge of the park boundary. At the edge of the park boundary, the trail continues through Rancho Trabuco Planned Community and Hidden Ranch residential area, until it meets El Toro Road. At El Toro Road, the trail travels north, following the road along Saddleback Meadows Planned Community until it reaches the Aliso Creek Trail undercrossing about one-half mile downstream from Cook's corner. The trail is approximately 3 miles long.

This trail is located within a staging area and connects with 2 regional trails and several park trails.

23. Los Piños Trail

The Los Piños Trail commences at the San Juan Creek Trail at San Juan Hot Springs and extends northerly along a ridge on an existing trail to join the Main Divide Trail within the Cleveland National Forest. This trail is approximately 10 miles long and is entirely within the Cleveland National Forest.

24. Lucas Canyon Trail

The Lucas Canyon Trail commences at the San Juan Creek Trail in Ronald W. Caspers Regional Park and extends easterly towards Ortega Highway. The trail crosses under the highway utilizing an existing cattle crossing. The trail continues east and then turns north to travel a short distance to Lucas Canyon. The trail travels east up Lucas Canyon to the Riverside County line where it connects with trails within the Cleveland National Forest in Riverside County and San Diego County to the east and south. A future connection between the Lucas Canyon Trail and the Sitton Peak Trail is possible on the northwesterly side of Lucas Canyon just inside the Cleveland National Forest and when implemented will provide an alternate trail connection into Lucas Canyon from San Juan Hot Springs via the Sitton Peak Trail. The total length of this trail is approximately 3 miles.

25. Main Divide Trail

The Main Divide Trail commences at the ridgeline location of the Coal Canyon-Gypsum Canyon Trail and extends easterly into the Cleveland National Forest. It continues southeasterly along the Main Divide Truck Road, generally along the ridge of the Santa Ana Mountains past Santiago Peak to the Riverside County line northwesterly of Ortega Highway where other trails extend easterly into Riverside County and southerly into San Diego County. This trail is approximately 28 miles long and is almost entirely within the Cleveland National Forest.

26. Modjeska Trail

The Modjeska Trail commences at the Tucker Wildlife Sanctuary and extends up Harding Truck Trail and connects to the Main Divide Trail. This trail provides the most direct route to Saddleback Peak. The trail is approximately 4 miles long and is entirely within the Cleveland National Forest.

27. Nellie Gail Trail

The Nellie Gail Trail commences at the intersection of Pacific Park Drive and Nellie Gail Road, where it connects with the Niguel Trail and Oso Creek Trail. The trail can utilize an existing undercrossing to cross Pacific Park Drive. The trail travels west on the north side of Pacific Park Drive to a point approximately 1/4 of a mile from Moulton Parkway. At this point the trail heads north to an undercrossing of La Paz Road. Once on the north side of La Paz Road the trail heads southwest through an open space area adjacent to La Paz Road. The trail crosses Moulton Parkway using either the signalized intersection of Moulton Parkway and La Paz Road, or an existing undercrossing of Moulton Parkway. The trail then travels a short distance southwest and turns north through the Lomas Laguna

development to Alicia Parkway. The trail continues on the other side of Alicia Parkway and heads through the Aliso Creek open space area to a connection with the Aliso Creek Trail. At this point the trail users will have to head north on the sidewalk to the intersection of Moulton Parkway and Alicia Parkway to cross Alicia Parkway. Users will have to head south on the sidewalk to the Aliso Creek open space. A preferred alternative to crossing at this intersection would be the installation of a signalized crossing of Alicia Parkway at Ramona Street. The total length of this trail is approximately 2 miles.

28. Niguel Trail

The Niguel Trail commences at the intersection of Pacific Park Drive and Nellie Gail Road, where it connects with the Nellie Gail Trail and Oso Creek Trail. The trail travels southeast through the Nellie Gail Planned Community to Greenfield Drive. (An alternative beginning point would be at the corner of Rapid Falls Road and Cabot Road with the trail heading west to Greenfield Drive.) It extends south on the west side of Greenfield Drive where it is proposed to go under the San Joaquin Hills Transportation Corridor. The trail then travels behind a shopping center to Rancho Niguel Road. The trail continues on the other side of Rancho Niguel Road on the east side of the Marion Bergeson Elementary School. It goes behind the school and into the Sulphur Creek open space area. It heads southwest through the Sulphur Creek open space area and goes under Moulton Parkway. The trail then extends along the southwest side of Moulton Parkway to a proposed shopping center in the vicinity of Yosemite Road. The trail heads behind the shopping center and southwest along the south side of Yosemite Road and Big Bend Drive. The trail crosses Yosemite Road at Big Bend Drive and heads southwest. It enters Niguel Regional Park utilizing an existing undercrossing of La Paz Road. This trail is approximately 4 miles long.

29. Oso Creek Trail

The Oso Creek Trail commences at the Arroyo Trabuco Trail near the location where Oso Creek flows into Trabuco Creek. The trail extends westerly for a short distance, then joins an existing ranch road that extends northerly along the base of the Colinas Bluffs for about 1+1/2 miles to the end of Avenida Del Caballo. Just beyond, the Colinas Bluffs Trail joins the Oso Creek Trail. From that point, the trail is proposed to continue northward along the hillside, generally west of Cabot Road, to Rapid Falls Road. Here the trail crosses to the east side of Cabot Road and continues northward to Pacific Park Drive. From there, the trail crosses Cabot and runs west along Pacific Park Drive for over one mile before linking with the Niguel Trail and the Nellie Gail Trail. The trail is mostly flat, but it may have some considerably steep grades in the areas yet to be constructed. An alternative alignment would be for the trail to travel east from Avenida Del Caballo and cross Oso Creek. On the east side of Oso Creek the trail would head north to Crown Valley Parkway. At this point, a safe crossing of Crown Valley Parkway would need to be implemented. North of Crown Valley Parkway the trail would need to cross to the west side of Oso Creek and connect to the trail alignment at Cabot Road and Rapid Falls Road. The total length of this trail is approximately 4.8 miles.

30. Peters Canyon Trail

The Peters Canyon Trail commences at the southeast end of Irvine Regional Park where Peters Canyon Road intersects with the park. The trail follows Peters Canyon Road south and crosses Santiago Canyon Road, and then crosses Jamboree Road near the intersection of Jamboree and Canyon View Avenue. The trail then enters the proposed site for Peters Canyon Regional Park and heads south through the park along Peters Canyon Road. When the trail leaves the proposed park site it travels south through the Tustin Ranch Planned Community to Tustin Ranch Road just west of Pioneer Way. The trail heads southwest along Tustin Ranch Road and crosses Tustin Ranch Road at the point where it connects to Portola Parkway. Once along the south side of Portola Parkway the trail heads east to Jamboree Road. At Jamboree Road the trail turns south and travels along the west side of Jamboree Road to the Peters Canyon Channel undercrossing of Jamboree at the Tustin Ranch golf course. The trail goes under Jamboree Road and travels south on the west side of the channel towards the I-5 Freeway. Before it reaches the freeway the trail must cross Irvine Boulevard and Bryan Avenue. On the south side of the freeway the trail continues south on the west side of Peters Canyon Channel crossing Walnut Avenue, the A.T.S.F. railroad, Edinger Avenue, Moffet Drive, Warner Avenue and Barranca Parkway. Just south of Barranca Parkway the Peters Canyon Channel ends and the trail continues south on the west side of the San Diego Creek Channel crossing Alton Parkway, Main Street, Coronado, the I-405 Freeway and Michelson Drive. The trail terminates just north of Campus Drive at the point where the Irvine Coast Trail crosses the San Diego Creek Channel. The trail is approximately 12 miles long.

31. Prima Deshecha Trail

The Prima Deshecha Trail extends northerly from the San Onofre State Park expansion and just south of Avenida Pico where it connects with the Cristianitos Trail. It travels in a westerly direction along the Edison easement. At Avenida Vista Hermosa the trail makes a proposed at-grade crossing where it continues west along the northern side of Avenida Pico. Just east of La Pata, the trail begins to travel north along the open space to the proposed Prima Deshecha Regional Park. The trail continues through the proposed park and along the northeastern ridgeline to the entrance. At the entrance the trail crosses La Pata Road and then again follows along the Edison power line easement heading north to Ortega Highway. The trail terminates at the highway where it connects with the San Juan Creek Trail. This trail is approximately 6 miles long.

There is a possibility for coordinating efforts with a stable off of La Pata Avenue to have the trail go around the stable and connect with the San Juan Creek Trail without having to cross Ortega Highway.

Until the alignment of the Foothill Transportation Corridor has been finalized, it will not be known if the trail will cross the corridor. If Avenida Pico is incorporated as part of the corridor, then there is a possibility of the trail crossing the corridor at Avenida Pico and Avenida Vista Hermosa.

32. Salt Creek Trail

The Salt Creek Trail commences at the Arroyo Trabuco Trail in San Juan Capistrano south of Oso Road and extends northerly for close to 1/2 mile along an old ranch road before turning westerly up the Colinas Bluffs to meet with the Colinas Bluffs Trail. The trail follows southwesterly along the ridge, then crosses the Street of the Golden Lantern to San Juan Community Park. The trail continues westerly down San Juan Canyon through Salt Creek Corridor Regional Park to Niguel Road. From here the trail extends northerly along Niguel Road to Los Arboles Drive, where it turns northeasterly to the vicinity of Niguel Ranch Drive where it will extend northerly over a hill, then easterly through a residential neighborhood to Crown Valley Parkway. The trail then crosses Crown Valley Parkway and passes through Crown Valley Community Park, then northerly along the Sulphur Creek Channel past the regional sewage treatment plant and into Laguna Niguel Regional Park. The trail continues through Laguna Niguel Regional Park and across Alicia Parkway to join the Aliso Creek Trail. The terrain is mostly hilly with gentle grades on the trail. Several staging areas can give them easy access to the trail. The total length of this trail is approximately 7.3 miles.

33. San Juan Trail

The San Juan Trail commences at the San Juan Creek Trail at San Juan Hot Springs and climbs up a series of switchbacks out of the canyon. It extends northeasterly along a ridgeline on an existing trail to join the Main Divide Trail. The total length of this trail is approximately 7 miles and is almost entirely within the Cleveland National Forest.

34. San Juan Creek Trail

The San Juan Creek Trail is proposed to commence at the Los Piños Trail, San Juan Trail and Sitton Peak Trail at San Juan Hot Springs. The trail travels west about a 1/2 mile and extends along San Juan Creek through Ronald W. Caspers Regional Park. The trail continues in a southerly direction running parallel to Ortega Highway until it reaches La Pata Avenue at which point it crosses under Ortega Highway. The trail travels southwesterly into the City of San Juan Capistrano and continues to parallel San Juan Creek. At La Novia Bridge the trail crosses at-grade and heads south until it crosses under the I-5 Freeway. It then heads southwesterly under the Camino Capistrano Bridge and proceeds over the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad tracks. The trail heads south, passes Descanso Park and separates into northwest and southeast levees. To access the southeast levee, riders must utilize ramps into the creekbed while those wishing to utilize the northwest levee can use the pedestrian footbridge. The trail continues south on both sides of the creekbed under the crossing at Stonehill Drive to its endpoint just before Pacific Coast Highway near Doheny State Beach. The total length of the trail is approximately 15.2 miles.

The portion which runs through Caspers Regional Park is only accessible to hikers and equestrians. The trail is close to several staging areas and connects to many trails and parks.

35. Santa Ana Heights Trail

The Santa Ana Heights Trail begins at the junction of the Irvine Coast Trail in upper Newport Bay Regional Park and heads northwesterly outside the edge of the Upper Newport Bay Ecological Reserve to join the Santa Ana Delhi Channel. It continues north along the flood control channel maintenance road past the Newport Beach Golf Course across Mesa Drive and Irvine Avenue to Santa Ana Avenue. The trail extends southwesterly along the northwesterly side of Santa Ana Avenue and then northwesterly along Mesa Drive to cross Newport Boulevard and the Costa Mesa Freeway to the Orange County Fairgrounds stable facility.

Special attention will need to be given to the trail as it crosses Mesa Drive, Irvine Boulevard and Santa Ana Avenue. The crossing of the two frontage roads at Newport Boulevard and the bridge crossing of the Costa Mesa Freeway will need special attention and coordination with Caltrans and the City of Costa Mesa. Alternate routes may be considered for this trail, and it should have close study before a final route is established between Upper Newport Bay and the County Fairgrounds. This trail is approximately 5 miles long.

36. Santa Ana River Trail

A) Southern Segment

The Santa Ana River Trail commences at Pacific Coast Highway and extends northeasterly along the westerly side of the Santa Ana River Channel to Katella Avenue where the northern segment of the Santa Ana River Trail begins. This is by far the most heavily used trail in the county. However, it lacks formalized staging areas--notably in the far southern portion closer to the beach. The terrain is completely flat outside of the underpass ramps. This segment of the Santa Ana River Trail is approximately 14 miles long.

B) Northern Segment

The Santa Ana River Trail commences at Katella Avenue where it crosses to the easterly bank and extends northerly to Imperial Highway. After crossing to the northerly bank at Imperial Highway via a wet crossing, the trail extends easterly parallel to Yorba Regional Park. At Yorba Linda Boulevard/Weir Canyon Bridge the trail travels easterly through the Anaheim Wetlands (the bike trail travels alongside La Palma Avenue) to Gypsum Canyon Bridge and makes a wet crossing into Featherly Regional Park. At Featherly Regional Park the trail continues traveling east through the park until it meets back up with the existing bike trail. It travels alongside the bike trail for a short distance before heading northeast through the Santa Ana River Channel. It resumes traveling east along the northern perimeter of the Green River Golf Course to the County boundary where it will continue to connect with Riverside and San Bernardino Counties along the river. This segment of the Santa Ana River Trail is approximately 14 miles long.

This trail is very important to Orange County. It is used heavily by all user groups for recreational purposes, and by others as a commuter route. It is a vital connection to a multitude of trails and parks within this county and, also, within Riverside and San Bernardino Counties. With the widening

of the Santa Ana River Channel, the trail alignment is expected to change somewhat. Some areas of the trail may become narrower, while other areas may become wider.

37. Santiago Creek Trail

The Santiago Creek Trail commences within the future westerly portion of Santiago Oaks Regional Park near the intersection of Katella and Loma Street. The trail extends easterly crossing Loma Street and then parallels Santiago Creek in a northeast direction. The trail continues northeast behind the Hidden Creek housing development, crosses Santiago Creek and enters into Santiago Oaks Regional Park. Once within the park, the trail heads southeasterly toward Villa Park Dam. The trail extends south around Villa Park Dam and enters into Irvine Regional Park. The trail heads northeast through Irvine Regional Park and once again parallels Santiago Creek until it reaches Irvine Lake. It passes Irvine Lake on the southwesterly side and extends southerly along Limestone Canyon and Santiago Canyon Road. It continues in this direction until it again joins Santiago Creek near Silverado Canyon Road. The trail heads southerly along Santiago Creek to Modjeska Grade. From Modjeska Grade the trail must cross Santiago Canyon Road to reach its endpoint at the Santiago Creek Equestrian Center. The approximate length of the trail is 15 miles.

The Santiago Creek Trail is close to many staging areas and parks, among which are the Limestone Canyon, Irvine, Santiago Oaks and Whiting Ranch Regional Parks. Also, the Cleveland National Forest and Santiago Creek Equestrian Center can be utilized. The trail will also connect with the Santiago Oaks, Weir Canyon, Ladd Canyon, Santiago Truck, Serrano Creek, Aliso Creek, Live Oak Canyon and Peter's Canyon Trails.

38. Santiago Oaks Trail

The Santiago Oaks Trail commences in Santiago Oaks Regional Park where it intersects with the Santiago Creek Trail approximately 1/3 mile northwest of the Villa Park Dam. The trail heads northeast into the Peralta Hills and almost immediately begins a steep uphill climb. After ascending for approximately one mile the trail leaves the park property. It terminates at its connection with the Anaheim Hills Trail just west of Robbers Peak. This trail is approximately 1 mile long.

39. Santiago Truck Trail

The Santiago Truck Trail commences at the Santiago Creek Trail near the intersection of Santiago Canyon Road and Modjeska Grade Road. The trail extends northeasterly along Modjeska Grade Road and the existing Santiago Truck Trail along a ridgeline and upper Santiago Canyon. It continues to Old Camp within the Cleveland National Forest about one mile north of the national forest boundary and Joplin Ranch where it joins the Joplin Trail. This trail is approximately 6 miles long and is almost entirely within the Cleveland National Forest.

40. Serrano Creek Trail

The Serrano Creek Trail commences at the Serrano Creek Equestrian Center on Trabuco Road. The trail crosses Trabuco Road at Peachwood utilizing an

existing traffic signal. It then heads northeast along the west side of Serrano Creek to an area above the Los Alisos Water District property where the trail makes a "wet" crossing of a tributary to Serrano Creek and continues up the west side of the creek to Dimension Drive. The trail travels under the Dimension Drive bridge and crosses to the east side of Serrano Creek. The trail continues northeast and travels under four more road crossings before reaching Whiting Ranch Regional Park. Once in the park, the trail extends past the headwaters of Serrano Creek to the Santiago Creek Equestrian Center where it will connect to the Santiago Creek Trail, Santiago Truck Trail, and Aliso Creek Trail. This trail is approximately 6 miles long.

Special consideration will need to be given to the crossings of Trabuco Road and the proposed Foothill Transportation Corridor.

41. Sitton Peak Trail

The Sitton Peak Trail commences at the San Juan Creek Trail at San Juan Hot Springs and extends easterly along a ridgeline into the Cleveland National Forest in Riverside and San Diego Counties. This trail parallels the boundary of the San Mateo Wilderness and, in the vicinity of Sitton Peak, it enters the Wilderness area. There are special rules governing visitors to the Wilderness area. Visitors should check with the National Forest Service regarding these rules. The total length of the trail is approximately 3 miles and is almost entirely within the Cleveland National Forest.

42. Telegraph Canyon Trail

The Telegraph Canyon Trail extends from the Chino Hills Trail along Telegraph Canyon within Chino Hills State Park to the San Bernardino County boundary. It has opportunities for extension into the easterly portion of Chino Hills State Park and to connect with trails within San Bernardino County. The trail winds easterly along Telegraph Canyon and follows alongside a dry creek bed for the majority of the trail. The trail terminates at the county boundary. This trail is approximately 3.5 miles long.

This is a very scenic and heavily used trail. It is located in a staging area and in close proximity to other staging areas.

43. Tijeras Canyon Trail

The Tijeras Canyon Trail commences at the staging area in Robinson Ranch and shares an alignment with the Bell Canyon Trail traveling south from the staging area and then west into Rancho Cielo. The trail travels west along Rancho Cielo's southern boundary with Dove Canyon to the intersection of Dove Canyon Drive and Plano Trabuco Road. The trail continues on the other side of Plano Trabuco Road and heads southwest behind Santa Margarita High School. The trail then enters the proposed Chiquita Ridge open space area that separates Coto de Caza from Rancho Santa Margarita. It continues southwesterly through the open space and crosses the entrance of Coto de Caza adjacent to Antonio Parkway. Past the entrance to Coto de Caza the trail descends into Tijeras Canyon and continues to follow the creek south. At the point where Antonio Parkway crosses the creek, the trail travels through a park and under Antonio Parkway. Past Antonio Parkway the trail continues to follow the creek southwest and then rises up from the floor of Tijeras Canyon

and follows Antonio Parkway into the Las Flores development. Once in Las Flores the trail follows the blufftop of the arroyo for a short distance. It then descends into the arroyo and connects to the Arroyo Trabuco Trail adjacent to Trabuco Creek. The trail is approximately 6 miles long.

The crossing of Plano Trabuco Road will require special consideration.

44. Trabuco Canyon Trail

The Trabuco Canyon Trail commences at the Arroyo Trabuco Trail at the Cleveland National Forest boundary. It extends easterly in Trabuco Canyon past its junction with the Holy Jim Trail and West Horse Thief Trail to the ridgeline at the Main Divide Trail. The total length of this trail is approximately 6 miles and is entirely within the Cleveland National Forest.

45. Wagon Wheel Trail

The Wagon Wheel Trail commences in Wagon Wheel Canyon Regional Park and follows an existing ranch road south through Wagon Wheel Canyon. The trail crosses Coto de Caza Drive and Vista del Verde, and continues south through a sliver of the park to the southern boundary of Coto de Caza. The trail turns east and follows an existing ranch road along the property line of Coto de Caza for 1/2 mile. The trail enters the Rancho Mission Viejo property and continues east on an existing ranch road. This ranch road ascends to the west ridge of Bell Canyon and connects to the Bell Canyon Trail within Caspers Regional Park. The trail is approximately 3 miles long.

Special consideration should be given to the crossing to Coto de Caza Drive and Vista del Verde.

46. Weir Canyon Trail

The Weir Canyon Trail commences at the Santa Ana River Trail within Featherly Regional Park and extends southerly under the Riverside Freeway along Gypsum Canyon Road to Santa Ana Canyon Road. At this intersection, the trail travels westerly along the southerly side of Santa Ana Canyon Road to an unnamed creek just east of Weir Canyon Road. The trail extends southerly along ranch roads along the creek until it reaches the intersection of Serrano Avenue and Weir Canyon Road. It crosses this signalized intersection and continues southerly to the headwaters of the creek. The trail continues southwesterly through The Summit Planned Community where it traverses the ridgeline southerly into Weir Canyon. From this point it extends down Weir Canyon and/or along an existing Edison easement, then in Weir Canyon southerly to join the Santiago Creek Trail in Irvine Regional Park. The approximate length of the trail is 8 miles.

The trail has its endpoints in regional parks which can serve as staging areas, and it connects to the Anaheim Hills, Four Corners and Coal Canyon-Gypsum Canyon Trails.

47. West Horse Thief Trail

The West Horse Thief Trail commences at the Trabuco Canyon Trail and extends northeasterly in upper Trabuco Canyon to its upper watershed where it joins

the Main Divide Trail. The total length of this trail is approximately 1 mile and is entirely within the Cleveland National Forest.

48. Wood Canyon Trail

The Wood Canyon Trail commences at the Aliso Creek Trail at the mouth of Wood Canyon, within Aliso and Wood Canyons Regional Park. The trail extends northerly along the bottom of Wood Canyon to its headwaters southeasterly of El Toro Road. It is proposed to cross over the ridge and descend the El Toro Cliffs toward El Toro Road. The trail then would follow southwesterly along El Toro Road for about 1/2 mile to Laguna Canyon Road. Following a crossing of Laguna Canyon Road at the intersection and traveling south for a short distance, the trail joins an existing ranch road that extends up Laurel Canyon to a point on the ridge near the headwaters of Emerald Canyon where it will join the Emerald Canyon Trail and Irvine Coast Trail. Nearly the entire trail is within open space/parkland. The trail as proposed is approximately 5.5 miles long.

APPENDIX 3

STAGING AREAS

The following is a list of 48 potential staging areas. They are also shown on the Regional Riding and Hiking Trails Map. Several of these are located within regional parks or other parks and are either existing or identified in park general development plans. Others are identified as potential sites which need further study as to feasibility, land acquisition and implementation requirements. They are listed together here with the intent that each staging area will be studied as trail route implementation planning is accomplished and as adjacent land is developed.

1. Within Ralph B. Clark Regional Park.
2. Within Carbon Canyon Regional Park.
3. Within Yorba Regional Park.
4. Within Featherly Regional Park.
5. At the mouth of Coal Canyon.
6. On the Anaheim Hills Trail at the mouth of Deer Canyon.
7. Along the Santa Ana River downstream of Garden Grove Boulevard near Forrest Paull Park.
8. Within future Bolsa Chica Linear Regional Park near Edwards Street.
9. Near the end of the Anaheim Hills Trail about 1/8th mile south of the intersection of Nohl Ranch Road and Stage Coach Road.
10. Near the end of the Santiago Creek Trail near Katella Avenue and Loma Street.
11. Within Irvine Regional Park.
12. Along the Santiago Creek Trail near the Ladd Canyon Trail.
13. Within future Whiting Ranch Regional Park near the junction of the Santiago Creek Trail and the Serrano Creek Trail.
14. At the end of the Serrano Creek Trail at the Serrano Creek Equestrian Center.
15. Along the Aliso Creek Trail near its junction with the Live Oak Canyon Trail within the Aliso Creek open space.
16. Within O'Neill Regional Park.
17. Adjacent to Heritage Drive within the Robinson Ranch open space near the junction of the Tijeras Canyon Trail and Bell Canyon Trail.

18. Within Caspers Regional Park.
19. At or near San Juan Hot Springs adjacent to the San Juan Creek Trail and other trails leading into the Cleveland National Forest.
20. Along the Prima Deshecha Trail near Avenida Pico.
21. Near the San Juan Creek Trail junction with the Prima Deshecha Trail.
22. Within Aliso and Wood Canyons Regional Park.
23. Along the Irvine Coast Trail near Sand Canyon Avenue.
24. At the end of the Emerald Canyon Trail within Crystal Cove State Park.
25. Within Mason Regional Park.
26. Adjacent to the Santa Ana Heights Trail near the intersection of Mesa Drive and Birch Street.
27. At the end of the Santa Ana Heights Trail within the Orange County Fairgrounds.
28. Within Upper Newport Bay Regional Park.
29. Within Huntington Central Park Equestrian Center near Talbert Avenue and Golden West Street.
30. Within Del Obispo Park along the San Juan Creek Trail.
31. Within the proposed Limestone Canyon Regional Park.
32. Within Chino Hills State Park.
33. Near Imperial Highway south of Mountain View Place in Yorba Linda.
34. At Anaheim Stadium.
35. Within Centennial Regional Park.
36. Within Crown Valley Community Park.
37. Adjacent to Laguna Canyon Road on the Wood Canyon Trail.
38. Within Laguna Niguel Regional Park.
39. Within the Salt Creek Corridor Regional Park.
40. Within San Juan Community Park adjacent to Street of the Golden Lantern.
41. On the Arroyo Trabuco Trail south of Oso Road in San Juan Capistrano.
42. Within Descanso Park near the junction of the Arroyo Trabuco Trail and San Juan Creek Trail.

43. Near Carbon Canyon Road adjacent to the Diamond Bar Trail and Chino Hills Trail.
44. Near the junction of the Oso Creek Trail and Colinas Bluffs Trail.
45. Within Wagon Wheel Regional Park.
46. At the Modjeska Historic Park.
47. Within Santiago Oaks Regional Park.
48. Within the proposed Peters Canyon Regional Park.

The above listing may be added to or diminished depending on future studies of trail requirements, feasibility of staging area location and need for staging areas as the implementation and completion of the trail system is accomplished.

APPENDIX 4

TRAIL DESIGN STANDARDS

Trails included in the Master Plan of Regional Riding and Hiking Trails should be developed in accordance with the following standards. In special locations where physical constraints preclude the practical implementation of a trail under the following standards, the Director of the Environmental Management Agency, or his designee, may approve a modification of these trail standards if public safety is not jeopardized and the purpose of the Master Plan of Regional Riding and Hiking Trails is carried out.

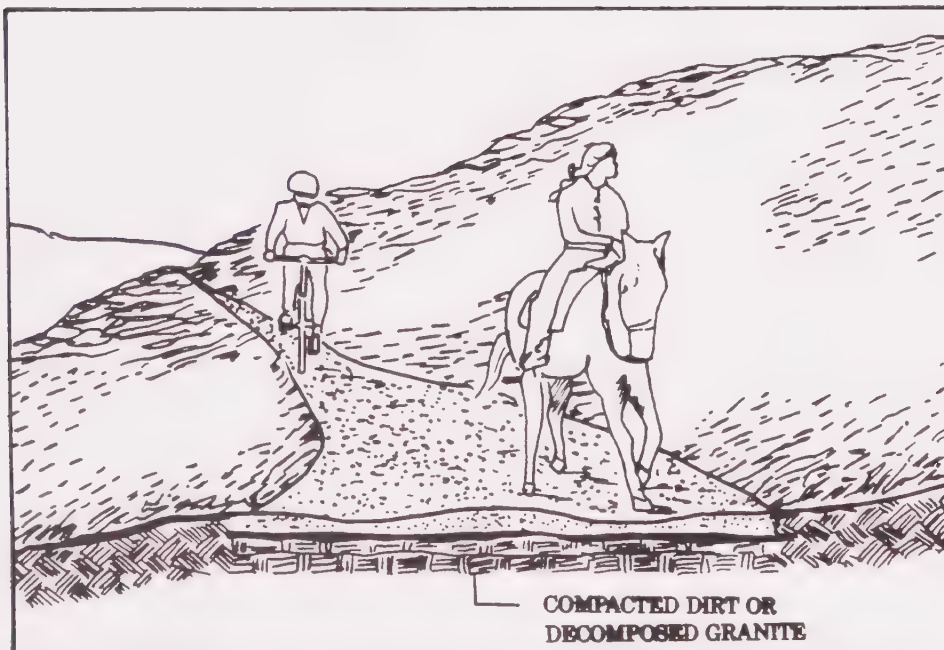
Additional standards are included in the Regional Riding and Hiking Trails Design Manual.

SERVICE TRAIL: Multi-use, Unpaved

This trail type is preferred for multiple use under most conditions. A majority of the Master Plan trails are of this type. Service vehicles could use this trail, if necessary. Typical examples of existing such trails are unimproved fire and cattle ranch access roads.

Suggested Standards

Trail Tread Width	10.0 feet minimum
Right-Of-Way Easement Width	16.0 feet
Maximum Grade	10%
Suggested Uses	Equestrian, mountain bike, pedestrian
Surface	Packed dirt, decomposed granite
Sample Trail	Telegraph Canyon Trail

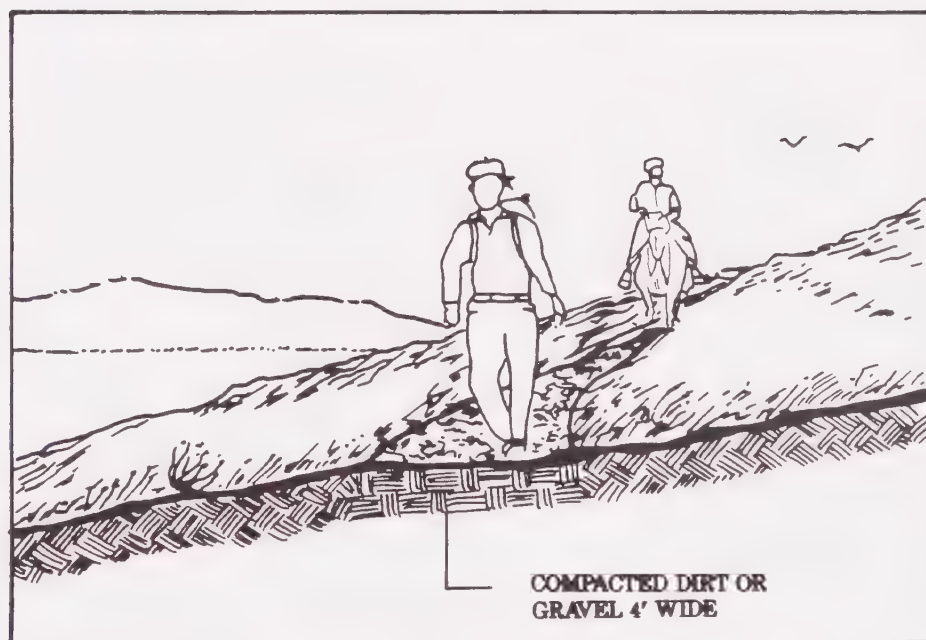


SINGLE TRACK TRAIL: Unpaved, Narrow Gauge Trail

This type of trail is for natural areas and steep terrain where environmental or topographic constraints require a minimum impact trail. These trails are not typically used in an urban setting. They are more suitable for mountain areas, ridges, near creeks and other sensitive areas.

Suggested Standards

Trail Tread Width	4.0 feet minimum
Right-Of-Way Easement Width	16.0 feet
Maximum Grade	10%
Suggested Uses	Pedestrian, equestrian and mountain bike as trail design and conditions permit.
Surface	Packed dirt or gravel, decomposed granite, bark
Sample Trail	Wood Canyon Trail

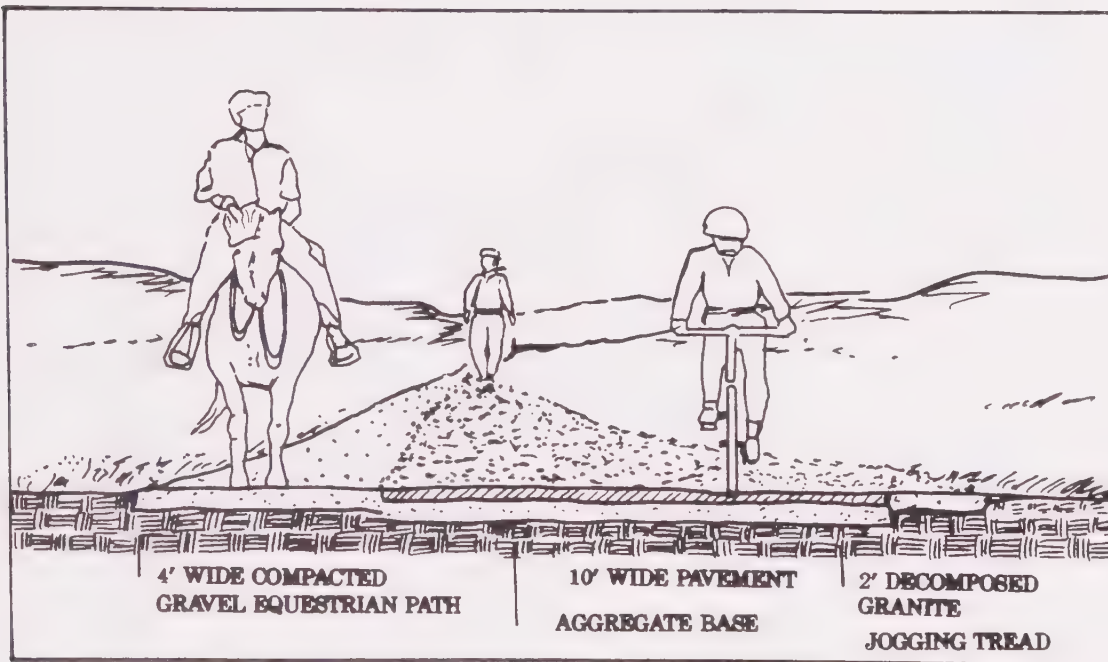


MAJOR TRAIL: Paved and unpaved, multi-use trail with shoulder

This serves as a major, multi-use trail where space and topography are not limiting factors. This type is ideal for projected high use trails. It provides adequate space for all three uses in a safe, effective manner. If possible, the equestrian trail could be separated with a landscape buffer or post fence. If construction funds or future maintenance is an issue, the 2 foot shoulder can be eliminated. Service vehicles could use this trail, if necessary.

Suggested Uses

Trail Tread Width	10.0 feet minimum
	4.0 feet equestrian tread
	2.0 feet pedestrian tread
Right-Of-Way Easement Width	20.0 feet
Maximum Grade	10%
Suggested Uses	All
Surface	Asphalt, decomposed granite
Sample Trail	Santa Ana River Trail-North



APPENDIX A

RECREATION ELEMENT
IMPLEMENTATION PROGRAMS1. General Plan Consistency Program

- a. Action: Continue the review of public and private projects for consistency with the Orange County General Plan as required by state law (Government Code Section 65400 et seq.). The existing consistency review process will be updated in the Advance Planning Program Manual to reflect the Recreation Element. EMA policy and procedures and memorandums of understanding (MOUs) between functions will also be revised and maintained.
- b. Discussion: This program satisfies the state law requirement that private and public projects must be consistent with the local government's General Plan in order to be approved. All public works projects, development projects, discretionary permits, capital improvement plans and other private and public agency proposals are reviewed for consistency. The consistency review process will be conducted in accordance with the Advance Planning Program Manual prepared by EMA.
- c. New or Existing Program: Existing
- d. Implementation Schedule: Ongoing
- e. Responsible Agency: Environmental Management Agency
- f. Source of Funds: General Fund

2. Intergovernmental Coordination and Public Participation

- a. Action: Intergovernmental coordination and public participation are existing components of the Advance Planning Program. Intergovernmental and intragovernmental coordination will be improved through increased cooperation and contact with federal, state, regional, countywide, and Orange County agencies which impact or influence Recreation Element implementation. For a list of related planning agencies, see Appendix B.
- b. Discussion: This program facilitates both intra- and intergovernmental coordination and citizen participation in order to promote a greater understanding of the County General Plan. Appropriate governmental agencies, organizations and citizens are provided an opportunity to review documents and provide input during the General Plan revision and amendment process. Appropriate agencies are also consulted regarding and involved in many of the implementation programs defined in this document.
- c. New or Existing Program: Existing
- d. Implementation Schedule: Ongoing
- e. Responsible Agency: Environmental Management Agency
- f. Source of Funds: General Fund

APPENDIX B

APPENDIX B

RELATED PLANNING AGENCIES

A. Overview

Intergovernmental coordination facilitates cooperative planning with federal, State, regional, municipal, private and Orange County agencies involved in Recreation Element implementation or which influence the implementation of this element by their actions. This appendix identifies federal, State, regional, municipal, private and countywide agencies involved in General Plan implementation and their respective responsibilities.

B. Inter-agency Coordination

1. Federal Agencies

a. Interior Department (National Park Service):

- (1) Cooperative resource management
- (2) Recreation planning
- (3) National Historic Landmarks Program
- (4) National Historic Preservation Act (funding source)

b. Department of the Army (Corps of Engineers):

- (1) Flood control/recreation facilities
- (2) Major public works projects

c. Department of Agriculture (Forest Service, Soil Conservation Service):

- (1) Cooperative resource management
- (2) Recreation planning

d. Fish and Wildlife Service:

- (1) Biological resource management

e. Department of Housing and Urban Development:

- (1) Development and infrastructure financing

- (2) Coordination of socio-economic data related to urban development
- (3) Revenue sharing
- (4) Block grants for Countywide Historic Survey Program
- f. Department of Defense (Tustin and El Toro Marine Corps Air Stations; Seal Beach and Los Alamitos Naval Stations):
 - (1) Airport/land use compatibility
 - (2) Interface with County noise control and abatement programs
- g. Environmental Protection Agency:
 - (1) Environmental review process
 - (2) Air quality, hazardous waste, and water quality programs
- h. Internal Revenue Service (Economic Recovery Tax Act of 1981):
 - (1) Economic incentives (federal tax credits) for undertaking historical preservation activities

2. State Agencies

- a. State Office of Local Governmental Affairs:
 - (1) State clearinghouse for environmental impact reports (EIRs)
 - (2) Prepares guidelines for the preparation of mandatory elements of the General Plan (except the Housing Element)
 - (3) Coordinates and provides State assistance for land use planning
- b. State Resources Agency (Umbrella agency for State's major environmental agencies, including):
 - (1) California Coastal Commission:
 - (a) Coordinates implementation and administration of the Coastal Act in Orange County
 - (2) Department of Conservation:
 - (a) Mineral and geologic resource planning
 - (b) Administration of Williamson Act and open space programs

- (c) Coordinates State agricultural land use and soil conservation programs
- (3) Department of Fish and Game:
 - (a) Cooperative fish and wildlife management
 - (b) Protection of special wildlife and ecological preserves
 - (c) Informs the public on the prudent use of wildlife species and their habitats
- (4) Department of Water Resources:
 - (a) Develop, protect, conserve and manage California's water resources
- (5) Department of Parks and Recreation:
 - (a) Administers State park system
 - (b) Cooperative recreation planning
 - (c) State Historic Preservation Office
- (6) California Coastal Conservancy:
 - (a) Land acquisition and management in conformity with the Coastal Act or a local coastal program (LCP)
- (7) California Air Resources Board:
 - (a) State air pollution control agency responsible for implementation of federal air pollution acts
- (8) California State Library:
 - (a) Serves as a central location for materials useful in identifying funding sources and preparing grant proposals
- (9) California Department of Transportation
 - (a) The Federal Aid Urban Highway Program helps local agencies apply for federal grants to finance urban transportation projects, including bicycle lanes

c. State Lands Commission:

- (1) Manages and regulates all State-owned lands, including tidelands

d. California Energy Commission:

- (1) Responsible for development and conservation of California's energy resources

e. State Water Resources Control Board:

- (1) Responsible for water rights and water pollution control
- (2) Enforces water quality standards and administers federal clean water laws

f. California Waste Management Board:

- (1) Waste management regulation and funding programs

g. Public Utilities Commission:

- (1) Regulates private utilities including energy utilities in the state
- (2) Lead agency on major energy facility (power plant) siting

3. Regional Agencies

a. Southern California Association of Governments (SCAG):

- (1) Coordination of regional water quality (208) and energy planning efforts
- (2) Clearinghouse for federally-funded projects
- (3) Regional Air Quality, Transportation, and Housing Plans
- (4) Transportation Improvement Plans
- (5) Regional Growth Policy

b. South Coast Air Quality Management District:

- (1) Air quality management activities

c. Water Districts:

- (1) Metropolitan Water District of Southern California
- (2) Orange County Water District
- (3) Coastal Municipal Water District
- (4) California Water Quality Control Board:

- (a) Designates regional boards which are responsible for the maintenance of water quality

4. Local Agencies

- a. School Districts
- b. Municipalities
- c. Municipal Advisory Councils

5. Private Organizations

- a. Community/Homeowners' Associations
- b. Public-interest organizations (e.g., League of Women Voters, Orange County Historical Society, Audubon Society, Sierra Club)
- c. Trust for Public Land
- d. Nature Conservancy
- e. California Natural Areas Coordinating Council
- f. The Foundation Center
 - (1) Provides information on foundation to grant-seeking public
- g. The Grantsmanship Center
 - (1) Provides training program on grantsmanship
 - (2) Publishes magazine on funding sources

APPENDIX C

APPENDIX C

LIST OF ACRONYMS/ABBREVIATIONS

AFIS	Areawide Fiscal Impact System
AQMP	Air Quality Management Plan
CAA	Community Analysis Area
CC&R	Covenants, Conditions and Restrictions
CNEL	Community Noise Equivalent Level
CSA	County Service Area
DMP	Development Monitoring Program
EIR	Environmental Impact Report
EMA	Environmental Management Agency
HBPD	Harbors, Beaches and Parks District
LCP	Local Coastal Program
MEA	Master Environmental Assessment
MMTS	Multimodal Transportation Study
NEPA	National Environmental Policy Act
OCP-III	Orange County Preferred-III
OCTC	Orange County Transportation Commission
O & M	Operation and Maintenance
RSA	Regional Statistical Area
SCAG	Southern California Association of Governments
TAZ	Traffic Analysis Zone

APPENDIX D

APPENDIX D

B I B L I O G R A P H Y

California Government Code (Sections 65560-65568).

"California State Park System, 1980," An Element of the California Outdoor Recreational Resources Plan, March 1980.

County of Orange/OCP-III Projections.

EMA/Right-of-Way Engineering 1983.

Final Air Quality Management Plan (1982 Revision).

General Services Agency Inventory, Orange County Flood Control District, 1983.

Master Environmental Assessment.

Open Space/Recreation/Special Districts Program Office Program Report 1983-84.

Orange County Conservation Element (1978).

Orange County Land Use Element (June 1982).

Orange County Open Space Element (1978).

Orange County Recreation Element, Master Plan of Regional Parks (May 1980).

Orange County Resources Element (April 1984).

Planning for the Fun of It: How to Prepare a Recreation Element for a General Plan, Office of Planning and Research (July, 1982).

State Department of Conservation.

State Department of Fish and Game.

U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.

APPENDIX E

21.2

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
February 19, 1986

On motion of Supervisor Nestande , duly seconded and carried, the following resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the County of Orange has an adopted General Plan; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Planning and Zoning Law of the State of California, this Board has reviewed the publicly-initiated Recreation Element amendment 1985-1 (REC 85-1) and Resources Element amendment 1985-2 (RES 85-2); and

WHEREAS, in compliance with said law, public hearings were held by the Planning Commission on these element amendments on August 20, September 18, and October 8, 1985; and

WHEREAS, on December 11, 1985 the Orange County Board of Supervisors referred Recreation Element Amendment 1985-1 (REC 85-1) to the Orange County Planning Commission to consider two additional policies which address fulfilling Local Park Code obligations through the provision of private parks; and

WHEREAS, a public meeting was held by the Orange County Planning Commission on December 17, 1985, January 14, 1986, and January 28, 1986; and

WHEREAS, Negative Declaration No. IP 85-085 was prepared for the Recreation Element amendment 1985-1 (REC 85-1) and Resources Element amendment 1985-2 (RES 85-2); and

WHEREAS, this Board has duly considered the Recreation Element amendment 1985-1 (REC 85-1) and Resources Element amendment 1985-2 (RES 85-2) and finds that the public interest, health, comfort, convenience, safety, order, general welfare and peace will be more adequately served thereby; and

WHEREAS, this Board has complied with the State and County environmental procedures by reviewing and considering Negative Declaration No. IP 85-085.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this Board has evaluated Negative Declaration No. IP 85-085 and has determined it to be adequate and complete for this project and satisfies the requirements of the California Environmental Quality Act.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Board of Supervisors of the County of Orange hereby adopts Recreation Element amendment 1985-1 (REC 85-1) and Resources Element Amendment 1985-2 (RES 85-2) of the General Plan as described in the Agency report of December 11, 1985 and as amended by the Agency report of January 28, 1986, and as further amended by the Planning Commission on that date.

Resolution No. 86-193
Cont'd Pub Hrg-Rec Element
1985-1 & Res. Element Amend
1985-2 & Neg Dec IP 85-085
JRG:db

RECEIVED

MAR 14 1986

2 AYES: SUPERVISORS BRUCE NESTANDE, HARRIETT M. WIEDER, ROGER R. STANTON,
3 THOMAS F. RILEY, RALPH B. CLARK


4 NOES: SUPERVISORS NONE

5 ABSENT: SUPERVISORS NONE

6 STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
7) ss.
8 COUNTY OF ORANGE)

9 I, LINDA D. ROBERTS, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Orange
10 County, California, hereby certify that the above and foregoing Reso-
11 lution was duly and regularly adopted by the said Board at a regular
12 meeting thereof held on the 19th day of February, 1986,
13 and passed by a unanimous vote of said Board.

14 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this
15 19th day of February, 1986.

16 
17 LINDA D. ROBERTS
18 Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
19 of Orange County, California
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3 RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

4 ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

5 May 6, 1987

6 On motion of Supervisor Roth, duly seconded and carried, the
7 following Resolution was adopted:

8 WHEREAS, the County of Orange has an adopted General Plan; and

9 WHEREAS, pursuant to the Planning and Zoning law of the State of
10 California, this Board has reviewed publicly initiated Recreation Element
11 Amendment 1987-1 (REC 87-1); and

12 WHEREAS, in compliance with said law public hearings were held by
13 the Planning Commission on said element amendment on March 24 and April
14 21, 1987; and .

15 WHEREAS, at its hearing on April 21, 1987 the Planning Commission
16 approved a resolution recommending that the Board of Supervisors adopt
17 REC 87-1; and

18 WHEREAS, the Harbors, Beaches and Parks Commission conducted a publi.
19 hearing on said element amendment on April 22, 1987 and recommended that
20 the Board of Supervisors adopt REC 87-1; and

21 WHEREAS, this Board had duly considered Recreation Element Amendment
22 1987-1 finds that the public interest, health, comfort, convenience,
23 safety, order and general welfare and peace will be more adequately
24 served thereby; and

25 WHEREAS, this Board has complied with the State and County environ-
26 mental procedures by reviewing and considering Negative Declaration No.
27 IP 87-019;

28 Resolution No. 87-620
Adopt Amendment 1987-1 & Neg.
Dec. No. IP 87-019
JRG:hs

1 NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this Board has evaluated
2 Negative Declaration No. IP 87-019 and has determined it to be adequate
3 and complete for this project and satisfies the requirements of the
4 California Environmental Quality Act;

5 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Board hereby adopts Recreation
6 Element Amendment 1987-1 of the General Plan which revises the Master
7 Plan of Regional Facilities Component to reflect changes to the "Character-
8 istics of Regional Recreation Facilities" and the addition of a Resource
9 Management and Development Policy, the redesignation of Los Coyotes
10 Regional Park to Ralph B. Clark Regional Park, refinements to the wilder-
11 ness system and inland and coastal facilities and the additions of the
12 Modjeska Historical Site and land expansion to Aliso/Wood Canyon Regional
13 Park and Laguna Laurel Regional Park.

14 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Board hereby adopts Recreation
15 Element Amendment 1987-1 of the General Plan which revises the Master
16 Plan of Regional Riding and Hiking Trails Component to reflect trail
17 location and description changes necessitated by detailed planning and
18 development activities. The revisions would also add through proposed
19 trail opportunities, Wagon Wheel Trail, Modjeska Trail and Colinas Bluffs
20 Trail.

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1 AYES: SUPERVISORS DON R. ROTH, THOMAS F. RILEY, GADDI H. VASQUEZ AND
2 ROGER R. STANTON

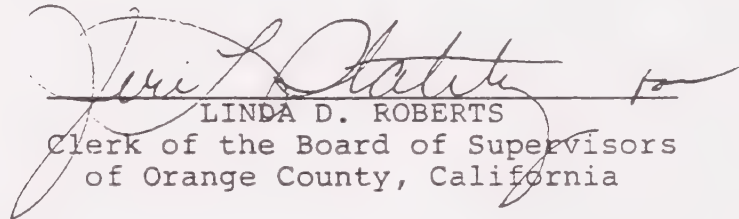
3 NOES: SUPERVISORS NONE

4 ABSENT: SUPERVISORS HARRIETT M. WIEDER

5 STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
6) ss.
COUNTY OF ORANGE)

7 I, LINDA D. ROBERTS, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Orange
8 County, California, hereby certify that the above and foregoing Reso-
9 lution was duly and regularly adopted by the said Board at a regular
10 meeting thereof held on the 6th day of May, 1987,
11 and passed by a unanimous vote of said Boardmembers present.

12 IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this
13 6th day of May, 1987.

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15 
16 LINDA D. ROBERTS
17 Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
18 of Orange County, California
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RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
OF ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA
DECEMBER 5, 1990

On the motion of Supervisor Roth , duly seconded and
carried, the following Resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the County of Orange has an adopted General Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Harbors, Beaches, and Parks Commission conducted a public
hearing on September 20, 1990 and recommended that the Board adopt GPA 90-1:
Recreation Element; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission conducted a public hearing on October 23,
1990 and recommend that the Board of Supervisors adopt said amendment; and

WHEREAS, this Board has conducted a public hearing and complied with State
and County environmental procedures regarding said amendment;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this Board finds that Negative
Declaration IP 90-43 satisfies the requirements of CEQA for this project and
is therefore approved. It was considered and found adequate in addressing the
environmental impacts for the project prior to its approval. The project will
not have a significant effect on the environment.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Board hereby adopts Recreation Element
Amendment 90-1 (Exhibits 1 and 2). It amends the Master Plan of Regional
Recreation Facilities map and text (Chapter 4, sections A, B, and C and the
Regional Recreation Facilities Inventory) as described in the submitted EMA
Report dated December 5, 1990.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that EMA is directed to further the amend the Regional
Recreational Facility program map at the earliest feasible time to include the
Orange Unified School District/Serrano Irrigation District property.

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Resolution No. 90-1498
Public Hearing-Recreation Element Amendment 90-1 and Negative
Declaration No. IP 90-43
JRG:eb

Don R. Roth

Chairman of the Board of Supervisors

SIGNED AND CERTIFIED THAT A COPY
OF THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DELIVERED
TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD

Linda D. Ruth
LINDA D. RUTH
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
of Orange County, California

AYES: SUPERVISORS DON R. ROTH, GADDI H. VASQUEZ, ROGER R.
STANTON, HARRIETT M. WIEDER, THOMAS F. RILEY

NOES: SUPERVISORS NONE

ABSENT: SUPERVISORS NONE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF ORANGE) ss.

I, LINDA D. RUTH, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Orange
County, California, hereby certify that the above and foregoing
Resolution was duly and regularly adopted by the said Board at a
regular meeting thereof held on the 5th day of December, 1990, and
passed by a unanimous vote of said Board.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this
5th day of November, 1990.

Linda D. Ruth
LINDA D. RUTH
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
of Orange County, California

RESOLUTION OF THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS

ORANGE COUNTY, CALIFORNIA

February 11, 1992

On motion of Supervisor Vasquez, duly seconded and carried, the following Resolution was adopted:

WHEREAS, the County of Orange has adopted a Master Plan of Regional Riding and Hiking Trails ("Master Plan") which is a component of the Recreation Element of the General Plan; and

WHEREAS, this Board created an ad hoc county-wide citizens Advisory Committee to recommend implementation measures and amendments to the Master Plan; and

WHEREAS, the Advisory Committee has adopted recommendations after conducting numerous public meetings; and

WHEREAS, the Harbors, Beaches, and Parks Commission conducted a public meeting on December 18, 1991 and concurs with the Advisory Committee recommendations; and

WHEREAS, the Planning Commission conducted a public hearing on January 14, 1992, and concurs with the Advisory Committee recommendations; and

WHEREAS, this Board has conducted a public hearing and complied with State and County environmental procedures;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that this Board finds that Negative Declaration IP 91-62 satisfies the requirements of CEQA for

Resolution No. 92-144
Public Hearing-Recreation Element Amendment No. 92-1, Master Plan of Riding and Hiking Trails and Negative Declaration
JRG:eb

1 this project and is therefore approved. It was considered and found
2 adequate in addressing the environmental impacts for the project
3 prior to its approval. The project will not have a significant
4 effect on the environment.

5 BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that this Board:

6 1. Adopts Recreation Element Amendment 92-1 (Exhibit A) which
7 amends the Master Plan of Regional Riding and Hiking Trails.

8 2. Adopts the Regional Riding and Hiking Trails Design Manual
9 (Exhibit B).

10 3. Direct EMA to utilize existing staff, as augmented by
11 technical consultant assistance, to perform the trails coordinator
12 duties recommended by the Advisory Committee. Direct EMA to address
13 the permanent staff needs for implementation of the Master Plan of
14 Riding and Hiking Trails in conjunction with organizational and
15 fiscal review of EMA currently underway.

16 4. Directs EMA to prepare and file with this Board an annual
17 report summarizing progress towards implementing the Master Plan of
18 Regional Riding and Hiking Trails.

19 5. Directs EMA to study local trails in the Foothill/Trabuco
20 area and other appropriate areas for inclusion in the Master Plan of
21 Regional Riding and Hiking Trails as soon as feasible.


22 6. Directs EMA to prepare a recommended comprehensive update
23 to the Master Plan of Regional Riding and Hiking Trails in 5 years.

24 7. Directs EMA to utilize the Riding and Hiking Trails
25 Advisory Committee on an as-needed basis and report back to the
26 Board of Supervisors in six months on the advisability of continuing
27 input from the current advisory committee or a restructured advisory
28 committee.

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Chairman of the Board of Supervisors

SIGNED AND CERTIFIED THAT A COPY
OF THIS DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DELIVERED
TO THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD


LINDA D. RUTH
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
County of Orange, California

AYES: SUPERVISORS GADDI H. VASQUEZ, THOMAS F. RILEY, HARRIETT
M. WIEDER, DON R. ROTH, ROGER R. STANTON


NOES: SUPERVISORS NONE

ABSENT: SUPERVISORS NONE

STATE OF CALIFORNIA)
COUNTY OF ORANGE) ss.

I, LINDA D. RUTH, Clerk of the Board of Supervisors of Orange
County, California, hereby certify that the above and foregoing
Resolution was duly and regularly adopted by the said Board at a
regular meeting thereof held on the 11th day of February, 1992, and
passed by a unanimous vote of said Board.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and seal this
11th day of February, 1992.


LINDA D. RUTH
Clerk of the Board of Supervisors
of Orange County, California

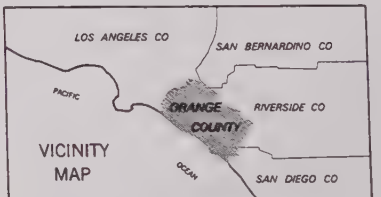


- EXISTING REGIONAL PARKS
- PROPOSED REGIONAL PARKS
- COUNTY BEACHES
- COUNTY HARBORS
- MARINE LIFE REFUGES
- HISTORICAL SITES

CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE RECREATION ELEMENT, A PART OF THE ORANGE COUNTY GENERAL PLAN, WAS APPROVED BY THE ORANGE COUNTY PLANNING COMMISSION ON OCT. 23, 1990 AND ADOPTED BY THE RESOLUTION NUMBER 90-1498 BY THE ORANGE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS ON DEC. 5, 1990.

THOMAS B. MATHEWS
Director of Planning
Environmental Management Agency



MASTER PLAN OF REGIONAL RECREATION FACILITIES



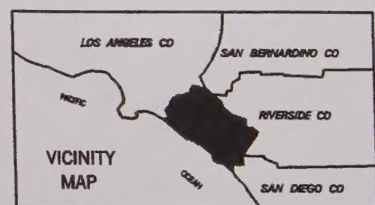


- Easement Dedicated—
Trail Constructed
- - - Easement Dedicated—
Trail Not Constructed
- Trail Constructed—
No Easement
- Other
- - - Proposed Trail Alignment
- * Proposed Staging Areas

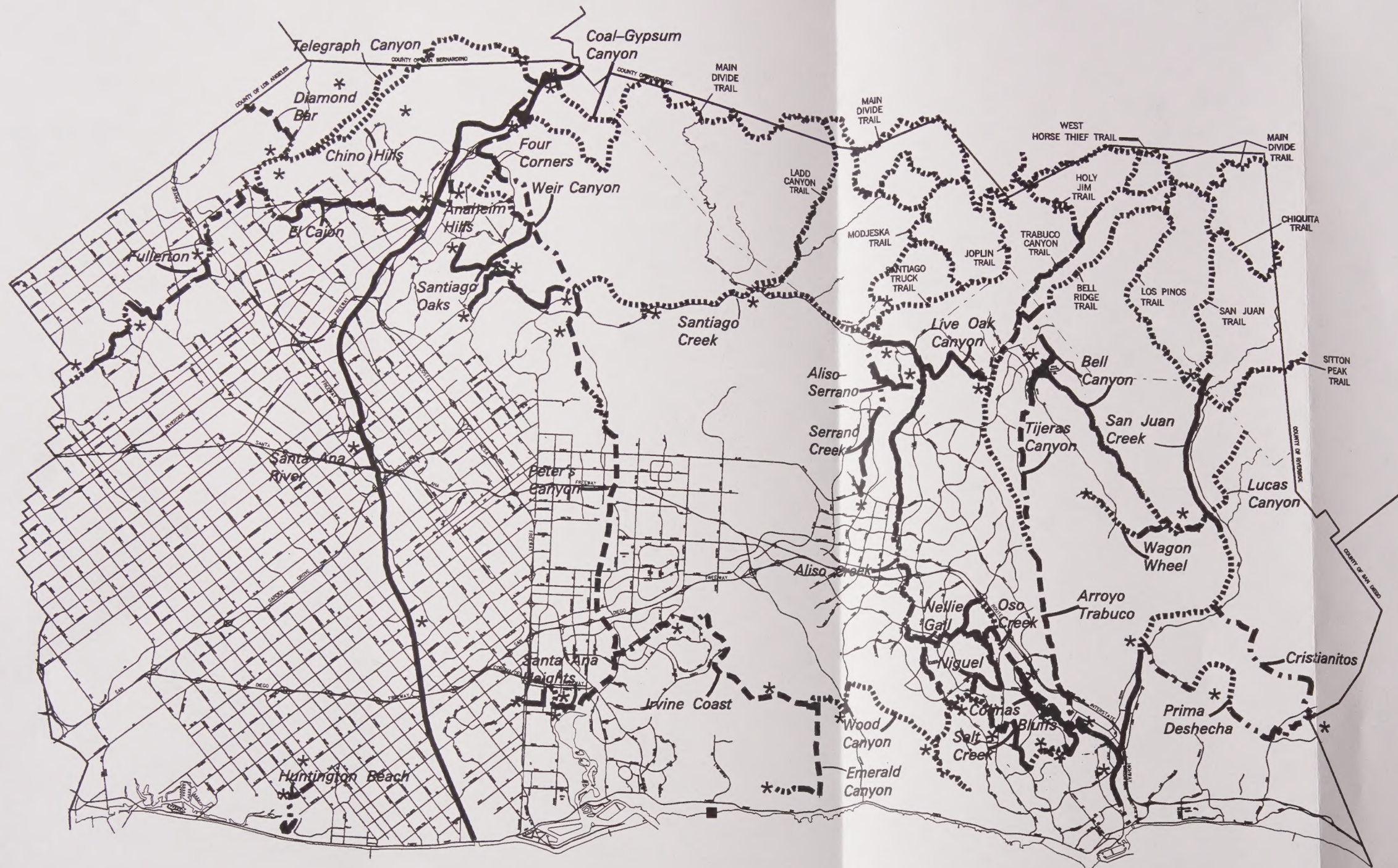
CERTIFICATION

I HEREBY CERTIFY THAT THE RECREATION ELEMENT,
A PART OF THE ORANGE COUNTY GENERAL PLAN,
WAS APPROVED BY THE ORANGE COUNTY
PLANNING COMMISSION ON 1-14-92 AND
ADOPTED BY THE RESOLUTION NUMBER 92-144
BY THE ORANGE COUNTY BOARD OF SUPERVISORS
ON 2-11-92.

THOMAS B. MATTHEWS
Director of Planning
Environmental Management Agency



MASTER PLAN OF REGIONAL RIDING AND HIKING TRAILS



MASTER PLAN OF
REGIONAL AIRPORTS



U.C. BERKELEY LIBRARIES



C124907023

